

A. Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, 1614 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. S. Gumbel Realty & Security Co., Inc., New Orleans, La.

C. (2) To obtain change in sections of the Internal Revenue Code dealing with corporate liquidations.

A. Pershing, Bosworth, Dick & Dawson, 320 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.

B. Denver Association of Building Owners and Managers, 624 17th Street, Denver, Colo.

C. (2) For amendment of Internal Revenue Code so as to provide for deductibility for Federal income tax purposes of taxes levied by the Moffat Tunnel Improvement District.

A. Riegelman, Strasser & Spiegelberg, 810 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Hualapai Tribe of the Hualapai Reservation, Peach Springs, Ariz.

C. (2) All legislation of concern to Indians as such and the Hualapai Tribe in particular.

A. Riegelman, Strasser & Spiegelberg, 810 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho, Lapwai, Idaho.

C. (2) All legislation of concern to Indians as such and the Nez Perce Tribe in particular.

A. Riegelman, Strasser & Spiegelberg, 810 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, Pine Ridge, S. Dak.

C. (2) All legislation of concern to Indians as such and the Oglala Sioux Tribe in particular. (4) Retainer fee of \$150 per month.

A. Riegelman, Strasser & Spiegelberg, 810 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Pueblo of Laguna, Leguna, N. Mex.

C. (2) All legislation of concern to Indians as such and the Pueblo of Laguna in particular. (4) Retainer fee of \$75 per month.

A. Riegelman, Strasser & Spiegelberg, 810 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The San Carlos Apache Tribe, San Carlos, Ariz.

C. (2) All legislation of concern to Indians as such and the San Carlos Apache Tribe in particular. (4) Retainer fee of \$200 per month.

A. Riegelman, Strasser & Spiegelberg, 810 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska, Winnebago, Nebr.

C. (2) All legislation of concern to Indians as such and the Winnebago Tribe in particular. (4) Retainer fee of \$300 per year.

A. Selvage, Lee & Chase, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Carpet Institute, Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) All legislation affecting the Carpet Institute.

A. Shearman & Sterling & Wright, 20 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.

B. Wintershall A. G., Kassel; Salzdetfurth A. G., Bad Salzdetfurth; Kalisyndikat (in liquidation); Schering A. G., Berlin N-65; Siemens & Halska A. G., Munich; Nünchener Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft, Munich.

C. (2) Return of vested property. (4) \$10,000 fee and \$5,000 expenses.

A. Spaulding, Reiter & Rose, 1311 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) General legislative interests—electronics.

A. William S. Tyson, 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Local No. 30, Canal Zone Pilots, Post Office Box 493, Balboa, C. Z.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting Panama Canal pilots. (4) Annual rate of compensation, \$8,000.

A. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to thrift and home ownership. (4) Expenditures in recent quarters have ranged from \$6,913.74 to \$19,416.40.

A. C. R. Wallace, 203 Eighth Street NE., Washington, D. C.

B. Posse, 625 Realty Building, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Social security and old-age and survivors insurance.

A. William C. Warren, 116th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. Webb & Knapp, Inc., 383 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) I am interested in proposed tax legislation. Expenses approximately \$200.

A. Elaine O. Wells, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Transportation Association of America, 130 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Interested in all legislation having anything to do with transportation.

A. Wilkinson, Boyden, Cragun & Barker, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, Fort Duchesne, Utah.

C. (2) Legislation dealing with settlement of claim of Uintah and White River Bands of Ute Indians.

A. Howard Zahniser, 6222 43d Avenue, Hyattsville, Md.

B. Council of Conservationists, 161 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislation involving conservation principles and practices.

SENATE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1955

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, in whose peace our restless spirits are quieted, the fierce storms sweeping across our world leave us weary with anxious watching. These testing times are finding out our every weakness. While the tempest still is high we bow at this wayside shrine, praying that the infinite calm of Thy changeless love may bring to our jaded souls inner sustenance. Here may we find wells of living water springing up, courage in battling for truth, and serenity under the strain of these days that try our souls.

Give us a readiness to accept the austere disciplines of self-control, never mistaking license for liberty, so that our minds and bodies may be the channels for Thy holy purposes. Grant to Thy servants here in the ministry of public affairs the will and the power to match great needs with great deeds. We ask it in the Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, January 5, 1955, was dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, its reading clerk, informed the Senate that a quorum of the House was present; that SAM RAYBURN, a Representative from the State of Texas, had been elected Speaker; and Ralph R. Roberts, a citizen of the State of Indiana, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the 84th Congress.

The message also informed the Senate that a committee of three Members had been appointed by the Speaker, on the part of the House of Representatives, to join with the committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House had assembled and that Congress was ready to receive any communications that he may be pleased to make.

The message communicated to the Senate the resolutions of the House adopted as a tribute to the memory of Hon. Burnet R. Maybank, late a Senator from the State of South Carolina.

The message also communicated to the Senate the resolutions of the House adopted as a tribute to the memory of Hon. Pat McCarran, late a Senator from the State of Nevada.

The message further communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. Dwight L. Rogers, late a Representative from the State of Florida, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

The message announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 1) providing for a joint session of the two Houses on January 6, 1955, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

On request of Mr. CLEMENTS, and by unanimous consent, Mr. KENNEDY was excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate because of illness.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate next week, in order that I may attend the 53d Annual Convention of the American Roadbuilders Association, to be held at New Orleans, where I am scheduled to deliver an address on the subject of vital proposed legislation pending before Congress.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas and Mr. KNOWLAND advanced in the center aisle, and

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas said: Mr. President, the joint committee appointed by the Senate and the House of Representatives on yesterday to notify the President that quorums of the 2 Houses have assembled, and are ready to receive any communication he may desire to make, have performed that duty, and now report that in the Hall of

the House of Representatives the President will submit in person his annual message to the 2 Houses at 12:30 o'clock today, January 6, 1955.

JOINT SESSION OF THE TWO HOUSES

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a concurrent resolution coming over from the House of Representatives.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 1) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Thursday, January 6, 1955, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk (Emery L. Frazier) called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Fulbright	McNamara
Allott	George	Millikin
Anderson	Goldwater	Monroney
Barkley	Gore	Morse
Barrett	Green	Mundt
Beall	Hayden	Murray
Bender	Hennings	Neely
Bible	Hickenlooper	Neuberger
Bricker	Hill	O'Mahoney
Bridges	Holland	Pastore
Bush	Hruska	Payne
Butler	Humphrey	Potter
Byrd	Jackson	Purtell
Capehart	Jenner	Robertson
Carlson	Johnson, Tex.	Russell
Case, N. J.	Johnston, S. C.	Saltonstall
Case, S. Dak.	Kefauver	Schoeppel
Chavez	Kerr	Scott
Clements	Kilgore	Smathers
Cotton	Knowland	Smith, Maine
Curtis	Kuchel	Smith, N. J.
Daniel	Langer	Sparkman
Dirksen	Lehman	Stennis
Douglas	Long	Symington
Duff	Magnuson	Thurmond
Dworshak	Malone	Thye
Eastland	Mansfield	Watkins
Ellender	Martin, Iowa	Welker
Ervin	Martin, Pa.	Wiley
Flanders	McCarthy	Williams
Frear	McClellan	Young

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] is absent by leave of the Senate because of illness.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT] is absent because of illness, and the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] is necessarily absent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

JOINT SESSION OF THE TWO HOUSES

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate now proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of hearing the address of the President of the United States on the state of the Union, and that the Senate reconvene thereafter on call of the Presiding Officer, at which

time Senators may present petitions and memorials, introduce bills, submit resolutions, and transact such other legislative business as may be necessary.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the Senate, preceded by its Secretary (Felton M. Johnston), its Sergeant at Arms (Joseph C. Duke), and the Vice President, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives to hear the annual message of the President of the United States.

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 1)

(The annual message of the President of the United States, this day delivered by him to the joint session of the two Houses of Congress, appears at pp. 121-127 of the proceedings of the House of Representatives in today's RECORD.)

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The joint session of the two Houses having been dissolved, the Senate returned to its Chamber at 1 o'clock and 39 minutes p. m., and was called to order by the President pro tempore.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Tribbe, one of his secretaries.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF PROPOSED ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I have a brief announcement to make for the information of the Senate, while the Members are present. After the business of the day shall have been concluded it is planned that the Senate shall adjourn until Monday next at 12 o'clock meridian. I have conferred with the minority leader, and the plan is agreeable to him.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

REPORT RELATING TO VARIOUS METHODS OF PRODUCTION CONTROL AND PRICE SUPPORT

A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relating to various methods of production control and of price support applicable to milk and butterfat and their products (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

REPORT OF NATIONAL FOREST RESERVATION COMMISSION (S. DOC. NO. 4)

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, President of the National Forest Reservation Commission, Washington, D. C., transmitting pursuant to law, a report of that Commission, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

REPORT OF FEDERAL EXTENSION SERVICE

A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law,

a report of the Federal Extension Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

REPORTS ON COOPERATION WITH MEXICO IN CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

Two letters from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, two confidential reports on cooperation of the United States with Mexico in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease for the months of July and October 1954 (with accompanying reports); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

SPECIAL REPORT OF FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BOARD

A letter from the Chairman, Federal Farm Credit Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Board, together with recommendations for legislation (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

REPORT ON COMPROMISE SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS BY FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Director, Agricultural Credit Services, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on compromise settlement of claims due the Farmers Home Administration in excess of \$1,000 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

REPORT OF FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Governor, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Administration for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

REPORT ON OVEROBLIGATION OF AN APPROPRIATION

A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, reporting, pursuant to law, the overobligation of appropriations for the first quarter, fiscal year 1955; to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORT ON VIOLATIONS OF OVEROBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, reporting, pursuant to law, two violations of the overobligation of expenditures by that Department; to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORTS ON OVEROBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS

Two letters from the Under Secretary of Agriculture, reporting, pursuant to law, on the overobligations of appropriations by the Agricultural Marketing Administration and the Commodity Stabilization Service Administration, Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORTS ON REAPPORTIONMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS, SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Three letters from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, reporting, pursuant to law, on the reapportionment of appropriations for the Veterans' Administration entitled "Compensation and Pensions," the Social Security Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, for "Salaries and Expenses," Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, and the Railroad Retirement Board, for "Salaries and expenses," all for the fiscal year 1955; to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORT ON REAPPORTIONMENT OF AN APPROPRIATION

A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, reporting, pursuant to law, the reapportionment of an appropriation for retired pay, Department of Defense, for the fiscal year 1955 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORT ON JUDGMENTS RENDERED BY COURT OF CLAIMS (S. DOC. NO. 3)

A letter from the clerk, United States Court of Claims, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of all judgments rendered by that court, for the year ended October 1, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON NUMBER OF OFFICERS ON DUTY WITH DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY AND ARMY GENERAL STAFF

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the number of officers on duty with the Department of the Army and the Army General Staff, on September 30, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

RETENTION IN THE SERVICE OF DISABLED COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND WARRANT OFFICERS, ARMY AND AIR FORCE

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the act of June 19, 1948 (ch. 511, 62 Stat. 489), relating to the retention in the service of disabled commissioned officers and warrant officers of the Army and Air Force (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

ADDITIONAL PERMANENT PROFESSORS, UNITED STATES MILITARY AND AIR FORCE ACADEMIES

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize at the United States Military Academy and at the United States Air Force Academy an additional permanent professor (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES AND RAW MATERIALS IN OCCUPIED AREAS

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to repeal Public Law 820, 80th Congress (62 Stat. 1098), entitled "An act to provide a revolving fund for the purchase of agricultural commodities and raw materials to be processed in occupied areas and sold" (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

ADVANCE PAYMENTS OF CERTAIN PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF MEMBERS OF UNIFORMED SERVICES

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 201 (e) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, to provide for advance payments of certain pay and allowances of members of the uniformed services, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

AMENDMENT OF CAREER COMPENSATION ACT OF 1949

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 508 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, relating to the compensation of cadets and midshipmen (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Armed Services.

TRANSFER OF HOSPITALS AND RELATED FACILITIES BY VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION AND DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the transfer of hospitals and related facilities between the Veterans' Administration and the Department of Defense, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

AMENDMENT OF CAREER COMPENSATION ACT OF 1949 RELATING TO CREDIT FOR CERTAIN SERVICES

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, to allow credit for certain service for purposes of pay, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

PUBLICATION OF OFFICIAL REGISTERS OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AND AIR FORCE

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the Secretaries of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, to cause to be published official registers for their respective services (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

AMENDMENT OF UNIVERSAL TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT RELATING TO FINAL PHYSICAL EXAMINATION FOR CERTAIN INDUCTEES

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, to remove the requirement for a final physical examination for inductees who continue on active duty in another status in the Armed Forces (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON NUMBER OF OFFICERS IN DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY AND WITH ARMY GENERAL STAFF

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the number of officers in the Department of the Army and of the number of officers on or with the Army General Staff as of June 30, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON TRANSPORTATION FURNISHED TO CERTAIN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER PERSONNEL

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on transportation furnished for certain Government and other personnel (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON PERSHING HALL MEMORIAL FUND

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on transactions relating to the Pershing Hall Memorial Fund for the fiscal year 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON HELIUM-PRODUCTION FUND

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, reporting, pursuant to law, the amount of money credited to and disbursements from the helium-production fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1954; to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES FOR CERTAIN NAVAL PERSONNEL

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on transportation facilities to personnel of naval establishments for the fiscal year 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

AMENDMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE ACT RELATING TO INCLUSION OF AMERICAN SAMOA, GUAM, AND VIRGIN ISLANDS

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 62 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 198), as amended (32 U. S. C., 1946 ed., sec. 4c), to include American Samoa, Guam, and the Virgin Islands (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON CONTRACTS NEGOTIATED FOR INDUSTRIAL MOBILIZATION-TYPE PROJECTS

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense, reporting, pursuant to law, on contracts negotiated for research and development projects and for industrial mobilization-type projects for the period January 1 through June 30, 1954; to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON AGREEMENTS ENTERED INTO RELATING TO NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVES

A letter from the Director, Naval Petroleum Reserves, Navy Department, reporting, pursuant to law, on agreements entered into during the calendar year 1954 relating to naval petroleum reserves; to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON CONTRACT NEGOTIATED FOR EXPERIMENTAL, DEVELOPMENTAL, OR RESEARCH WORK

A letter from the Acting Commandant, United States Coast Guard, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on contracts on experimental, developmental, or research work by the United States Coast Guard for the period January 1 to June 30, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CONTRACTS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on research and development contracts, Department of the Army, for the period January 1 through June 30, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON NUMBER OF OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO PERMANENT DUTY IN EXECUTIVE ELEMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

A letter from the Director, Legislative Liaison, Department of the Air Force, reporting, pursuant to law, that there were 2,575 officers assigned or detailed to permanent duty in the executive element of the Air Force at the seat of government, for the quarter ended September 30, 1954; to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON ANNUAL FLYING PAY, UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

A letter from the Director, Legislative Liaison, Department of the Air Force, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual flying-pay report of the United States Air Force as of August 31, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON TRANSPORTATION FURNISHED BY THE AIR FORCE

A letter from the Director, Legislative Liaison, Department of the Air Force, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report pertaining to transportation furnished by the Air Force, for the period July 1, 1953 to June 30, 1954 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORTS ON FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS PROGRAM

Two letters from the Administrator, Federal Civil Defense Administration, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, reports on the Federal contributions program, Federal Civil Defense Administration, for the quarter ended June 30, 1954 and the quarter ended September 30, 1954 (with accompanying reports); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON PROPERTY ACQUISITIONS, FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

Two letters from the Administrator, Federal Civil Defense Administration, Washington, D. C., reporting, pursuant to law, on property acquisitions by that Administration for the quarter ended June 30, 1954, and the quarter ended September 30, 1954; to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CONTRACTS IN EXCESS OF \$50,000, DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of research and development contracts in excess of \$50,000 awarded by the Department of the Navy, for the period January 1 through June 30, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON LIQUIDATION OF RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the liquidation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the quarter ended September 30, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORT ON EXPORT CONTROL

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 28th quarterly report on export control (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORT OF RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION (IN LIQUIDATION)

A letter from the Administrator, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (in liquidation), for the period ended June 30, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORT ON ABACA FIBER OPERATIONS, RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

A letter from the Secretary, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Corporation on Abaca Fiber Operations, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORT ON SYNTHETIC RUBBER OPERATIONS

A letter from the Administrator, Federal Facilities Corporation, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on synthetic rubber operations, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORT OF EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

A letter from the Managing Director, Export-Import Bank of Washington, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that bank for the period January-June 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORT OF HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

A letter from the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Agency for the calendar year 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORT OF RUBBER PRODUCING FACILITIES DISPOSAL COMMISSION

A letter from the Chairman, Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report (No. 5) prepared by the Federal Facilities Corporation, with respect to expenditures for repairs, replacements, additions, improvements, or maintenance of the Government-owned rubber producing facilities, for the 2-month period ended August 31, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Three letters from the Executive Director, Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Com-

mission, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, three reports prepared by the Federal Facilities Corporation with respect to expenditures for repairs, replacements, additions, improvements, or maintenance of the Government-owned rubber producing facilities for the 1-month period ended July 31, 1954, for the 3-month period ended September 30, 1954, and for the 4-month period ended October 31, 1954 (with accompanying reports); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORT ON TRANSFER OF JURISDICTION OVER PUBLIC LANDS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, reporting, pursuant to law, on the transfer of jurisdiction over public lands in the District of Columbia (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

REPORT ON ACQUISITION OF CERTAIN LANDS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

A letter from the Chairman, National Capital Planning Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the acquisition of lands by that Commission for the development of the park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital and its environs in nearby Maryland and Virginia, for the fiscal year 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

REPORT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REDEVELOPMENT LAND AGENCY

A letter from the Chairman, District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Agency, for the fiscal year 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

A letter from the director, national legislative commission, the American Legion, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, the financial statement of the Legion for the period ended October 31, 1954 (with an accompanying statement); to the Committee on Finance.

REPORT OF UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

A letter from the Acting Director, United States Information Agency, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Agency for the period January 1 to June 30, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

GREETINGS TO THE GOLD COAST AND NIGERIA

A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of State, reporting, pursuant to law, that the Department of State had transmitted certified copies of the joint resolution of the Congress to extend greetings to the Gold Coast and Nigeria (Public Law 667, 83d Cong., 2d sess.), to the American consulates general at Accra, Gold Coast, and Lagos, Nigeria (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State embodying a resolution of the Gold Coast Legislative Assembly with respect to the joint resolution of the Congress to extend greetings to the Gold Coast and Nigeria; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORT ON ACTIVITIES UNDER FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ACT

A letter from the Acting Secretary of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the activities of that Department under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, for the period July 1, 1952, through June 30, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

PUBLICATION OF NOTICES OF DISPOSAL OF CERTAIN MATERIALS FROM NATIONAL STOCKPILE

A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of a notice of disposal for the disposition of obsolescent palm oil now held in the national stockpile, to be published in the Federal Register (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Government Operations.

A letter from the Commissioner, General Services Administration, Emergency Procurement Service, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of a notice of disposal for the disposition of 668 pieces of raw optical glass blanks now held in the national stockpile, to be published in the Federal Register (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Government Operations.

REPORT ON CONTRACTS NEGOTIATED FOR EXPERIMENTAL, DEVELOPMENTAL, OR RESEARCH WORK

A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, Washington, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on contracts negotiated for experimental, developmental, or research work, and for the manufacture or furnishing of supplies for experimentation, development, research, or test, for the 6-month period ended June 30, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

AUDIT REPORT ON BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report on the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Treasury Department, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

AUDIT REPORT ON BUREAU OF STANDARDS

A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report on the National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

AUDIT REPORT ON SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report on the Southwestern Power Administration, Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

AUDIT REPORT ON GORGAS MEMORIAL INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, INC.

A letter from the Assistant Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report on the Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine, Inc., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

AUDIT REPORT ON PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Assistant Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report on the Public Housing Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

AUDIT REPORT ON FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION, HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report on the Federal Housing Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency, for the fiscal year ended

June 30, 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

AUDIT REPORT ON NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report on the National Capital Housing Authority, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

AUDIT REPORT ON TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report on the Tennessee Valley Authority, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

AUDIT REPORT ON SUGAR ACT PROGRAM

A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report on the Sugar Act Program, Commodity Stabilization Service, Department of Agriculture, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

AUDIT REPORT ON THE POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM

A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report on the Postal Savings System, for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1952 and 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

AUDIT REPORT ON UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report on the United States Coast Guard, Department of the Treasury, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1952 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

AUDIT REPORT ON INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report on the Inland Waterways Corporation, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

AUDIT REPORT ON ARMY INDUSTRIAL FUND, PICATINNY ARSENAL, ORDNANCE CORPS

A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report on the Army Industrial Fund, Picatinny Arsenal, Ordnance Corps, Department of the Army, for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1952 and 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

AUDIT REPORT ON NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report on the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

AUDIT REPORT ON THE GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report on the government of the Virgin Islands of the United States, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

REPORT ON REVIEW OF CERTAIN ACTIVITIES OF THE OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION

A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on review of certain activities of the Office of Price Stabilization, a component agency of the Economic Stabilization Agency, from its inception on January 24, 1951, to April 30, 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

REPORT OF COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

A letter from the Chairman, Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Commission, as of December 31, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

PROPOSED CONCESSION AWARDS IN CERTAIN RECREATIONAL AREAS

Four letters from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of proposed concession awards in the Big Stump area of Kings Canyon National Park, Calif., Olympic National Park, Wash., Death Valley National Monument, Calif., and the Cape Hatteras national seashore recreational area, North Carolina (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

ANNUAL CREDIT FUND REPORT, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the revolving credit fund transactions, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPORT ON ADEQUATE SOIL SURVEYS AND LAND CLASSIFICATIONS

Two letters from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, that adequate soil surveys and land classifications have been made of the lands to be benefited by Lovewell Dam and Reservoir, Bostwick Division, Missouri River Basin project, Kansas, and the Glendo unit, Oregon Trail Division, Missouri River Basin project, Wyoming and Nebraska (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF LATE SENATOR McCARRAN

A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Department of State, transmitting a translation of a communication received from the mayor and president of the Permanent Commission of the Corporate Municipality of Burgos, Spain, extending condolences on the death of the late Senator McCarran (with accompanying papers); ordered to lie on the table.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS OF SAGINAW CHIPPEWA INDIAN TRIBE OF MICHIGAN, AND JAMES STRONG, AND THE DELAWARE TRIBE OF INDIANS AGAINST UNITED STATES

A letter from the Chief Commissioner, Indian Claims Commission, Washington, D. C., reporting, pursuant to law, that the claims of the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, and James Strong, and the Delaware Tribe of Indians against the United States had been settled (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

SETTLEMENT OF CERTAIN INDIAN CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

A letter from the Chief Commissioner, Indian Claims Commission, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, the opinions and orders entered in the claims of *The Assiniboine Indian Tribe v. United States*, and

Kalapuya Tribe of Indians, Clakamas, Cow Creek Tribe, Lakmiut Tribe, Mary's River Tribe, Molalla Tribe, Tillamook Tribe, Rogue River Tribe, Santiam Tribe, Shasta Tribe, Tumwater Tribe, Umpqua Tribe, Wapato Tribe, Yamhill Tribe, Coquille Tribe, Too-Too-To-Ney Tribe, Willamette Tribe, Chetco Tribe, Chinook Tribe, Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community, Oregon v. United States (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE, LEGISLATURE OF HAWAII

A letter from the Secretary of Hawaii, Honolulu, T. H., transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of the Journal of the Senate of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, Regular Session of 1953 (with an accompanying document); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

LAWS ENACTED BY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF VIRGIN ISLANDS

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of a law entitled "Electoral Law for the Virgin Islands of the United States," enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

LAWS ENACTED BY SECOND GUAM LEGISLATURE

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of laws enacted by the Second Guam Legislature (Second Regular Session and Third Special Session) (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

LAWS ENACTED BY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF ST. CROIX, V. I.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of laws enacted by the Municipal Council of St. Croix, V. I. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Two letters from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of laws enacted by the Municipal Council of St. Croix, V. I. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

LAWS ENACTED BY MUNICIPAL COUNCILS OF ST. CROIX, AND ST. THOMAS AND ST. JOHN, V. I.

Two letters from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of laws enacted by the Municipal Councils of St. Croix, and St. Thomas and St. John, V. I. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

LAWS ENACTED BY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF ST. THOMAS AND ST. JOHN, V. I.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of laws enacted by the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John, V. I. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of laws enacted by the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John, V. I. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of laws enacted by the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John, V. I. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

RENEWAL OF CONCESSION PERMIT, SHARP TOP MOUNTAIN, BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY, VA.

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law,

a proposed renewal of a concession permit at Sharp Top Mountain, Blue Ridge Parkway, Va. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

PROPOSED CONCESSION AWARDS IN CERTAIN RECREATIONAL AREAS

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a proposed concession permit in the Moses H. Cone Memorial Park on Blue Ridge Parkway, Va. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Eleven letters from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of proposed concession contracts at the Searchlight Ferry site, Lake Mead national recreation area, Nevada; the Fort McHenry National Monument, Md.; Millerton Lake national recreation area, California; Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo.; Castillo de San Marcos National Monument; Mount Rushmore National Memorial, S. Dak.; Lake Mead national recreation area, Nevada; Olympic National Park, Wash.; Grand Canyon National Monument, Ariz.; Glacier National Park, Mont.; and Olympic National Park, Wash. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPORT OF COMMISSARY AND MESSING FACILITIES ACTIVITIES, CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting pursuant to law, a report on the commissary and messing facilities activities of the Civil Aeronautics Administration outside the continental United States, for the fiscal year 1954 (with accompanying report); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

REPORT OF MARITIME ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Maritime Administration, Department of Commerce, on the activities and transactions of the Administration under the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, for the period July 1, 1954, through September 30, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PROVISION OF WAR-RISK AND CERTAIN MARINE AND LIABILITY INSURANCE FOR AMERICAN PUBLIC

A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the provision of war-risk insurance and certain marine and liability insurance for the American public, as of September 30, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

REPORTS ON BACKLOG OF PENDING APPLICATIONS AND HEARING CASES, FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Three letters from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, reports on backlog of pending applications and hearing cases in that Commission as of August 31, 1954, September 30, 1954, and October 31, 1954 (with accompanying reports); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

A letter from the Acting Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on backlog of pending applications and hearing cases in the Federal Communications Commission as of June 30, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

REPORT OF FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1954, together with a supplement

thereto (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

RECENTLY ISSUED PUBLICATIONS OF FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

A letter from the Chairman, Federal Power Commission, transmitting, for the information of the Senate, copies of the Commission's recently issued publications entitled "Steam-Electric Plant Construction Cost and Annual Production Expenses, 1953," "Statistics of Electric Utilities in the United States, Privately Owned, 1953," and "Consumption of Fuel for Production of Electric Energy, 1953" (with accompanying documents); to the Committee in Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

REPORTS ON LICENSED HYDROELECTRIC PROJECTS AND PERSONNEL OF FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

A letter from the Chairman, Federal Power Commission, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on licensed hydroelectric projects and on personnel of the Federal Power Commission, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1954 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

REPORT OF MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION COMMISSION

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, Chairman of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

REPORT ON PAYMENT OF CLAIMS ARISING FROM CORRECTION OF MILITARY AND NAVAL RECORDS

A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the payment of claims arising from the correction of military or naval records for the period January 1 through June 30, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADJUDICATION OF CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on adjudication of claims of persons of Japanese ancestry during the year 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT OF SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS UNDER MILITARY PERSONNEL CLAIMS ACT OF 1945

A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on claims paid under the provisions of the Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945, for the fiscal year 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT ON TORT CLAIMS PAID BY DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of tort claims paid by that Department during the fiscal year 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT ON TORT CLAIMS PAID BY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on tort claims paid by the Department of Commerce, for the fiscal year 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT ON TORT CLAIMS PAID BY VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Administrator of the Veterans' Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on tort claims paid by that Administration, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT ON TORT CLAIMS PAID BY TREASURY DEPARTMENT

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on tort claims paid by the Treasury Department, for the fiscal year 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT ON TORT CLAIMS PAID BY GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on tort claims paid by that Administration, for the fiscal year 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT ON TORT CLAIMS PAID BY ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

A letter from the Acting Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on tort claims paid by that Commission for the period July 1, 1953, through June 30, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT ON TORT CLAIMS PAID BY FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Administrator, Federal Civil Defense Administration, Washington, D. C., reporting, pursuant to law, that no tort claims were paid by that Administration for the fiscal year 1954; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT OF TORT CLAIMS PAID BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

A letter from the Director, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D. C., reporting, pursuant to law, on tort claims paid by that Agency, for the fiscal year 1954; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

GRANT OR RETROCESSION TO A STATE OF CONCURRENT JURISDICTION OVER CERTAIN LAND

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the grant or retrocession to a State of concurrent jurisdiction over certain land (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

JOE KAWAKAMI

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation for the relief of Joe Kawakami (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

COL. WALTER E. AHEARN, AND OTHERS

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation for the relief of Col. Walter E. Ahearn, and others (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT OF FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

A letter from the Chairman, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, the tenth and final report of the activities of the War Claims Commission, as of June 30, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ANN ARBOR CONSTRUCTION CO. v. UNITED STATES

A letter from the clerk, United States Court of Claims, transmitting, pursuant to Senate resolution 224, 82d Congress, 1st session, the opinion of that Court in the case of *Ann Arbor Construction Company, a Construction Supplies Corporation of Ann Arbor in the State of Michigan v. The United States* (with an accompanying document); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

A letter from the chairman, Subversive Activities Control Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the fourth annual report of that Board, for the fiscal year ended June 30,

1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT OF CLAIMS PAID UNDER MARITIME CLAIMS ACT

A letter from the Secretary of the Department of the Air Force, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of amounts paid and received under the Maritime Claims Act of 1951, for the fiscal year 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADMISSION OF DISPLACED PERSONS—WITHDRAWAL OF NAMES

A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, withdrawing the names of Ying Hin Young, Branimir V. Popovitch, and Mila B. Popovitch from reports transmitted to the Senate on May 14, 1954, and April 15, 1954, respectively, pursuant to section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended, with a view to the adjustment of their immigration status (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF ALIENS—WITHDRAWAL OF NAMES

Two letters from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, withdrawing the names of certain aliens from reports relating to aliens whose deportation has been suspended, heretofore transmitted to the Senate (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

TEMPORARY ADMISSION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN ALIENS

Five letters from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders granting temporary admission into the United States of certain aliens (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

GRANTING ADMISSION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN ALIEN DEFECTORS

Five letters from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders granting admission into the United States of certain alien defectors (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADMISSION OF DISPLACED PERSONS—WITHDRAWAL OF NAMES

A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, withdrawing the names of Kao Pei Chan nee Lung or Cecile Chan and Pao-Ming Yen from reports transmitted to the Senate on April 15, 1954, and April 1, 1954, respectively, pursuant to section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended, with a view to the adjustment of their immigration status (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ESTIMATED APPROPRIATION FOR HANDLING MAIL UNDER FRANKING PRIVILEGE

A letter from the Postmaster General, reporting, pursuant to law, an estimated appropriation for handling mail under the franking privilege for the purpose of crediting postal revenues; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

REPORT OF BOARD OF ACTUARIES OF CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

A letter from the Chairman, United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Board of Actuaries of the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

REPORT OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS, TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

A letter from the Chairman and members of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee

Valley Authority, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of that Authority for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Public Works.

MUSEUM BUILDING FOR SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

A letter from the Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the preparation of plans and specifications for a museum building for the Smithsonian Institution (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Public Works.

REPORT ON ADVANCE PLANNING PROGRAM

A letter from the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the administration of the advance planning program, dated June 30, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Public Works.

VOTING FRANCHISE OF FEDERAL PERSONNEL AND MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to permit and assist Federal personnel, including members of the Armed Forces, and their families, to exercise their voting franchise, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

A letter from the Secretary of the Senate, transmitting, pursuant to law, his report of receipts and expenditures for the period July 1, 1953, to June 30, 1954 (with an accompanying report); ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey; to the Committee on the Judiciary:

"Resolution rescinding a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to taxes on income, inheritance and gifts, adopted February 25, 1944, and rescinding and withdrawing the application to the Congress of the United States of America to call a convention for the purpose of proposing such amendment to the Constitution of the United States

"Whereas the 168 legislature adopted a joint resolution in the following form:

"Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to taxes on incomes, inheritances and gifts

"Resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

"That application be and it hereby is made to the Congress of the United States of America to call a convention for the purpose of proposing the following article as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

"ARTICLE —

"SECTION 1. The 16th article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration. The maximum aggregate rate of all taxes, duties, and excises which the Congress may lay or collect on, with respect to, or measured by, income, however, shall not exceed 25 percent. In the event that the United States shall be

engaged in a war which creates a national emergency so grave as to necessitate such action to avoid national disaster, the Congress by a vote of three-fourths of each House may, while the United States is so engaged, suspend, for periods not exceeding 1 year each, such limitation with respect to income subsequently accruing or received.

"Sec. 3. The maximum aggregate rate of all taxes, duties, and excises which the Congress may lay or collect with respect to the devolution or transfer of property, or any interest therein, upon or in contemplation of or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after death, or by way of gift, shall not exceed 25 percent.

"Sec. 4. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect at midnight on December 31 following the ratification of this article. Nothing contained in this article shall affect the power of the United States after said date to collect any tax on, with respect to, or measured by, income for any period ending on or prior to said December 31 laid in accordance with the terms of any law then in effect.

"Sec. 5. Section 3 shall take effect at midnight on the last day of the sixth month following the ratification of this article. Nothing contained in this article shall affect the power of the United States after said date to collect any tax with respect to any devolution or transfer occurring prior to the taking effect of section 3, laid in accordance with the terms of any law then in effect; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be, and it hereby is, requested to provide as the mode of ratification that said amendment shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution of the United States, when ratified by the legislature of three-fourths of the several States; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and he hereby is, directed to send a duly certified copy of this resolution to the Senate of the United States and one to the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States."

"Whereas it is now desired to rescind such action and to withdraw the application made to the Congress of the United States of America to call a convention for the purpose of proposing the article set forth in said resolution as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

"Be it resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

"1. The action of the 168 Legislature of the State of New Jersey in adopting the resolution hereinbefore set forth hereby is rescinded.

"2. The application made to the Congress of the United States of America to call a convention for the purpose of proposing the article therein set forth as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States hereby is rescinded and withdrawn.

"3. The Secretary of State be and he hereby is directed to send 1 duly certified copy of this resolution to the United States Senate and 1 duly certified copy of this resolution to the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States."

A resolution of the 18th Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands of the United States; to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

"Resolution petitioning the President and the Congress of the United States of America to grant to the people of the Virgin Islands and other United States Territories and offshore areas, the privilege of voting for the President and Vice President of the United States

"Whereas under the provisions of the Constitution of the United States it is within the authority of Congress to adopt amendments to the Constitution, subject to the ratification by the States, as well as the power to grant whatever political rights it deems necessary and proper to the people

residing in United States Territories and offshore areas; and

"Whereas the people of the Virgin Islands and the residents of the United States Territories and offshore areas are citizens of the United States; and

"Whereas one of the essentials of American Government is government by representation, so accurately described by Abraham Lincoln as 'government of the people, for the people, and by the people'; and

"Whereas the two important political parties of the United States have recognized this doctrine of the Government of the United States of full participation by all United States citizens by allowing the Commonwealth, Territories, and offshore areas of the United States to send delegates to the national political conventions for the selection of party candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States; and

"Whereas the Constitution of the United States now provides for the election of the President and Vice President by electors appointed by the States; and

"Whereas this method as provided for in the Constitution does not permit United States citizens to participate directly in the election of the President and Vice President of the United States and allows no participation whatsoever for United States citizens residing in the Commonwealth, Territories, and offshore areas of the United States; and

"Whereas there are approximately 3 million United States citizens permanently residing in the United States Commonwealth, Territories, and offshore areas who are disfranchised because of article II of the Constitution of the United States; and

"Whereas it appears to be desirable and proper in keeping with the fundamentals on which the Government of the United States is based, that United States citizens should vote directly for the President and Vice President of their Nation, without discrimination as to place of residence, provided that such place of residence is within the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States; and

"Whereas granting this privilege to American citizens who reside in the American Commonwealth, Territories, and offshore areas will be an outstanding example to the people of the entire world of the principles of American democracy which are standards of government so constituted as to be in fact 'Government of the people, for the people, and by the people'; and

"Whereas the people of the Virgin Islands are keenly desirous of the opportunity and privilege of casting their ballots for the President and Vice President of the United States, as well as to see the same privilege granted to all other United States citizens residing in the American Commonwealth, Territories, and offshore possessions: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, and it is hereby resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands in session assembled, That the President and Congress of the United States be petitioned, and they are hereby petitioned to adopt amendments to the Constitution, subject to the ratification of the States, as follows:

"1. That the election for President and Vice President by votes of electors appointed by the States, as now provided for in the Constitution of the United States, be abolished and repealed;

"2. That all citizens of the United States, whether residing in the States, the Commonwealth, Territories, or offshore areas of the United States be given the right to vote directly for the President and Vice President of the Nation; and it is hereby further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Governor and Legislature of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Governors and legislatures of all American Territories and offshore areas, with the request that they also petition the President and Congress to grant to their peoples

(American citizens) the privilege of voting for the President and Vice President of the United States; and it is hereby further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, the Governor of the Virgin Islands, the Council of State Governments, the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, all Virgin Islands civic and political organizations in the islands and on the mainland of the United States; and to any other civil rights organizations, soliciting their assistance in petitioning Congress to implement the provisions of this resolution.

"Thus passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands at its formal session held on August 20, 1954.

"Witness our hands and the seal of the legislative assembly of the Virgin Islands this 20th day of August A. D. 1954.

"EARLE B. OTTLEY,
"Chairman."

HENRY V. RICHARDS,
"Secretary."

"[SEAL]"

A resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the National Tuberculosis Association, New York, N. Y., relating to the United States contribution to the United Nations World Health Organization; to the Committee on Appropriations.

A letter in the nature of a petition, from the American Public Health Association, Inc., New York City, N. Y., signed by Reginald M. Atwater, M. D., executive secretary, embodying a resolution adopted by that association, relating to the World Health Organization; to the Committee on Appropriations.

A letter from the American National Retail Jewelers Association, New York City, N. Y., signed by Charles M. Isaac, executive vice president, embodying a resolution adopted by the 49th annual convention of that association, at New York City, N. Y., favoring the elimination of unnecessary Government expenditures; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Two letters from the Governor of the State of Idaho, transmitting, pursuant to law, certified copies of interstate civil defense and disaster compacts entered into between that State and the States of Delaware, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Arkansas (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Armed Services.

Two letters from the Administrator, Federal Civil Defense Administration, Battle Creek, Mich., transmitting copies of interstate civil defense compacts entered into between the State of Utah and the States of California, Colorado, Arizona, Montana, Oregon, and Wyoming (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Armed Services.

Two letters from the deputy director, State of Ohio adjutant general's department, Civil Defense Corps, Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio, transmitting amendments of existing interstate compacts entered into between the State of Ohio and the States of Alabama, Arizona, Connecticut, Colorado, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, and Virginia (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Armed Services.

A letter from the coordinator, Office of Civil Defense, Commonwealth of Virginia, Richmond, Va., transmitting a certified copy of an interstate civil defense compact entered into between the State of Virginia and the State of New Jersey (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

A letter in the nature of a petition from the American Lutheran Church, Columbus, Ohio, signed by Herbert Nottbohm, secretary, embodying a resolution adopted by that church at a convention held at Beatrice, Nebr., relating to the provision of a religious ministry at the United States Military Academy; to the Committee on Armed Services.

A resolution adopted by the mayors of the Southeastern Alaska Mayors Conference, at Ketchikan, Alaska, favoring the restoration of the facilities of the Federal National Mortgage Association in Alaska; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A letter in the nature of a petition, from the Colorado-Wyoming Numismatic Association, Arvada, Colo., signed by C. G. Klein, secretary, embodying a resolution adopted by that association, relating to a new design for the 1-cent piece; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A resolution adopted by the mayors of the Southeastern Alaska Mayors Conference, at Ketchikan, Alaska, favoring the granting of a 20 percent income-tax exemption on all income in the Territory of Alaska; to the Committee on Finance.

A letter in the nature of a petition from Jack M. Scott, known as Chief Su Wohrom, of Hoopa, Calif., transmitting two letters in the nature of petitions, relating to Indian priority rights pertaining to the Hoopa Indian Reservation, Calif. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

A letter from the Knights of Columbus, New Haven, Conn., signed by Joseph F. Lamb, Supreme Secretary, embodying a resolution relating to freedom for the Republic of Ireland; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A letter from the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, Inc., Forest Hills, N. Y., signed by Mrs. Amanda Shaw Hirsch, Chairman, relating to the basic guide of conduct contained in the United Nations International Civil Service Board's Standard of Conduct; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A resolution adopted by the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission, New Orleans, La., relating to the establishment of a weather station in the Gulf of Mexico; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

A resolution adopted by the American Association of Oilwell Drilling Contractors, Dallas, Tex., relating to the authority of the Federal Power Commission to fix the price of gas paid to the producer and sold in interstate commerce for resale; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Resolutions adopted by the National Voters Committee, New York, N. Y., favoring the adoption of the so-called Bricker amendment relating to the treaty-making power, and so forth; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution adopted by the American Physiological Society, Madison, Wis., protesting against any abridgment of the basic tenets of the United States Constitution and its amendments, relating to civil rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A letter in the nature of a petition, from Capt. Don DuMont, Lake Forest, Ill., relating to emergency powers of the President (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution adopted by the Puerto Rico Free Federation of Labor, in convention at Arecibo, P. R., favoring the outlawing of the Communist Party; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A letter in the nature of a petition, from the Circle of the Croatian Knights, Cleveland, Ohio, signed by Rudolph Erich, president, expressing gratitude to the Congress for its decision to accept Croatian war refugees; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution adopted by the American Council of Christian Churches, at Boston, Mass., relating to juvenile delinquency; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution adopted by the Petworth Citizens' Association, Inc., Washington, D. C., protesting against the substitution of any song for the Star-Spangled Banner as our National Anthem; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution adopted by the three Baltic Foresters' Associations of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, Chicago, Ill., relating to the brush-up course sponsored by the United States Government in various aspects of forestry for students and graduates from Baltic countries; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

A letter from the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, Mount Vernon, N. Y., signed by Wayne D. Heydecker, secretary-treasurer, embodying a resolution adopted by that commission relating to the sale of certain imported shellfish; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

A resolution adopted by the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission, in San Antonio, Tex., relating to the sale of certain shellfish; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Resolutions adopted by the California Christian Endeavor Union, at Berkeley, Calif., relating to the winning of the youth of the country to the church, etc.; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

A resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors, Los Angeles County, Calif., relating to air-pollution control; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

A resolution adopted by the Santa Clara County (California) Pharmaceutical Association, relating to the issuance of a special commemorative stamp honoring pharmacists; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

A letter in the nature of a petition, from Who Is Who in Music, Inc., Chicago, Ill., signed by L. M. Fine, relating to a congressional investigation of mail frauds committed by fraudulent use of the mails, with the knowledge of the postmaster at Chicago, Ill.; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

A resolution adopted by the mayors of the Southeastern Alaska Mayors Conference, at Ketchikan, Alaska, favoring the amendment of the Alaska Public Works Act so as to specifically exclude the bonds issued under the terms of that act from the 10 percent limitation established by the Organic Act; to the Committee on Public Works.

A resolution adopted by the board of trustees of the Sanitary District of Chicago, Ill., relating to the passage of House bill 3300, relating to improvements in the Illinois waterway; to the Committee on Public Works.

Resolutions adopted by the Burlingame and the Santa Maria Chapters of the California Junior Statesmen of America, both in the State of California, favoring the strengthening of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act relating to campaign expenditures; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

A letter from the California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco, Calif., signed by C. J. Haggerty, secretary-treasurer, embodying resolutions adopted by that federation, relating to the adoption of codes of fair procedures by congressional investigating committees, and so forth; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

A memorial signed by Edith J. Backes and sundry other citizens of New York, N. Y., protesting against the censure of Senator McCARTHY; ordered to lie on the table.

A resolution adopted by the national executive committee of the American Legion, at Indianapolis, Ind., expressing regret on the death of Senator Patrick A. McCarran; ordered to lie on the table.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN MINING INDUSTRY—RESOLUTION OF VILLAGE COUNCIL, HIBBING, MINN.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a resolution adopted by the village council of the

village of Hibbing, Minn., with regard to the creation and assignment of public-works projects be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the mining of iron ore is a very vital link in our economy and has contributed much toward the development of business and industry, as well as the safety and welfare of our great country especially so in two world wars; and

Whereas the many layoffs that have and are now occurring in the mining industry has and is bringing about a serious situation in the iron range communities from the standpoint of labor and business; and

Whereas many of our good citizens now find themselves without work with which to furnish the means to provide for themselves and their families, thereby creating a serious condition, both from the standpoint of human relations and business; and

Whereas many of these good people have been without employment during the summer ore season and are now faced without employment during the coming winter, which winters in northern Minnesota are long, extremely cold, and difficult, creating adverse conditions such as misery and suffering which should have no place in a country blessed by our Creator as America has been, and it is fitting and proper that State and national attention and recognition should be focused on the great contributions, past and present, that the people of the great Mesabi Iron Range have made to the national welfare and security: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the people of the village of Hibbing, Minn., through their village council, be heard and be given consideration through public works projects, affording them a means to again earn their living as well as to contributing to the further building of our country in a material, as well as a moral way, in keeping and restoring to our citizens a firm belief in our American and democratic way of life; be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be made a record of our meeting and copies be forwarded to the proper State and national authorities, asking them to consider all possible ways of giving worthwhile work on proper projects this winter, and as long as the emergency exists, and especially State highway projects long overdue in the many Iron Range communities, thereby providing useful employment to the unemployed due to mine layoffs.

INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM—RESOLUTION

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I was pleased to receive from Mr. Jerry Voorhees, executive director of the Cooperative League of the U. S. A. a resolution on the subject of increased international technical assistance. This resolution had been adopted by the delegates to the 19th biennial congress of the Cooperative League last October. These delegates represented organizations having a total membership of around 12 million American families.

I, for one, am a strong believer in the value of technical assistance.

I send the resolution to the desk and ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD, and be thereafter appropriately referred to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on

Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION NO. 21—19TH BIENNIAL CONGRESS COOPERATIVE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A., CHICAGO, ILL., OCTOBER 25-27, 1954

INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Whereas the expanded technical assistance program of the United Nations and its associated agencies, and similar activities by the United States Government, have already made substantial contributions to improving the standards of living and strengthened institutions of democracy and freedom of people in the economically underdeveloped countries; and

Whereas the gap between these standards of living and those of the United States and the economically developed countries is steadily increasing: Be it therefore

Resolved, That we urge the Government of the United States to continue and increase its support of such programs, especially through the United Nations and its agencies, on a basis which will enable the responsible organizations to plan their work over a period of years.

CLOSING OF FIELD OFFICES OF BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—RESOLUTION

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I have long been deeply interested in the training of skilled workers for American industry. Along this line, I send to the desk now the text of a resolution which was forwarded to me by Mr. Arthur W. Nickels, acting secretary of the Wisconsin State council, International Association of Machinists. This resolution was adopted at the last quarterly conference of the State council at its meeting in Baraboo on November 27.

I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be printed in the RECORD, and thereafter appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas it has come to our attention that two field offices of the Bureau of Apprenticeship, United States Department of Labor, located in the State of Wisconsin, have been closed because of curtailment of funds; and

Whereas the training of tradesmen is absolutely essential to the national health and welfare; and

Whereas history shows that governmental assistance is needed in the promotion of on-the-job training for the youth of our land as part of the civilian defense program which sustains the front line of defense; and

Whereas the curtailment of promotional efforts to train young men as tradesmen in the metal and manufacturing firms will seriously jeopardize our position in national and international prestige: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Wisconsin State Council of Machinists, assembled in convention in the city of Baraboo, Wis., on November 27, 1954, go on record as vigorously opposing any reduction in the personnel of the Bureau of Apprenticeship, United States Department of Labor; and be it further

Resolved, That every effort be made to reestablish those offices already closed in Wisconsin; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States and to all Wisconsin Senators and Representatives; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of Labor, United States Department of Labor; William F. Patterson, Director of Bureau of Apprenticeship, United States Department of Labor, and to Brother Al. Hayes, president, International Association of Machinists.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. NEELY, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. LANGER, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. HENNINGS, Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. KILGORE, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. MORSE, Mr. CLEMENTS, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. NEUBERGER, Mr. GREEN, and Mr. McNAMARA):

S. 1. A bill to increase the rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. RUSSELL (for himself, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. SALTONSTALL):

S. 2. A bill to provide a vitalized and equitable Reserve program for the Armed Forces; to provide for the operation of the National Security Training Corps, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services. (See the remarks of Mr. RUSSELL when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. GOLDWATER:

S. 3. A bill further amending the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. CLEMENTS:

S. 4. A bill providing aid to States for the purpose of assisting school districts in constructing urgently needed school facilities; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(See the remarks of Mr. CLEMENTS when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. HILL (for himself, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. NEELY, Mr. CLEMENTS, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. HENNINGS, Mr. MORSE, Mr. NEUBERGER, Mr. McNAMARA, Mr. MONROE, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. LONG, Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. GREEN, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. KERR, Mr. KILGORE, Mr. LANGER, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. SYMINGTON, and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 5. A bill to provide for emergency Federal financial assistance to the States and Territories in the construction of urgently needed public elementary and secondary school facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(See the remarks of Mr. HILL when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. CAPEHART:

S. 6. A bill to preserve the scenic beauty of the Niagara Falls and River, to authorize the construction of certain works of improvement on that river for power purposes, and to further the interests of national security by authorizing the prompt development of such works of improvement for power purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. CARLSON:

S. 7. A bill to permit payment of certain cost-of-living allowances outside the contin-

ental United States at rates in excess of 25 percent of the rate of basic compensation;

S. 8. A bill to authorize the Postmaster General to apply through judicial procedures for the impounding of mail in certain cases;

S. 9. A bill to authorize the Civil Service Commission and the heads of all establishments in the Federal Government to make available, on a voluntary prepayment basis, group hospital, medical, and other personal health service benefits for civilian officers and employees in the Federal service, and for other purposes; and

S. 10. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of the memory of Amelia Earhart; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. KEFAUVER (for himself, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. BEALL, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. KUCHEL, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. GREEN, Mr. HENNINGS, Mr. HILL, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. KILGORE, Mr. LANGER, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. LONG, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. McNAMARA, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. NEUBERGER, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. SPARKMAN, and Mr. SYMINGTON):

S. 11. A bill amending the Robinson-Patman Act with reference to equality of opportunity; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. KEFAUVER when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. CARLSON:

S. 12. A bill to require that the motto "In God We Trust" appear on all postage stamps printed from plates hereafter made; and

S. 13. A bill to amend section 1715 of title 18, United States Code, to permit the transmission of firearms in the mails to or from persons or concerns having lawful use for them in connection with their businesses or their official duties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Texas (for himself and Mr. DANIEL):

S. 14. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Army to convey certain property located in Austin, Travis County, Tex., to the State of Texas; to the Committee on Armed Services.

S. 15. A bill to convey by quitclaim deed certain land to Brownsville Navigation District of Cameron County, Tex.; to the Committee on Public Works.

S. 16. A bill to amend the Small Business Act of 1953 to provide that loans may be made to certain small-business concerns which have suffered a substantial economic injury as a result of a drought; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. POTTER:

S. 17. A bill to repeal the manufacturers' excise tax on automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, buses, trailers, tires and tubes, and automobile parts and accessories; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 18. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 so as to establish a minimum wage of \$1 an hour; to the Committee on Labor and Public Works.

By Mr. BENDER:

S. 19. A bill for the relief of Vladimir Landow and Irina Landow; and

S. 20. A bill for the relief of Anica Janezic Rak; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILLIAMS:

S. 21. A bill for the relief of Wielaw Jan Bartnicki; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 22. A bill to amend the Mineral Leasing Act for acquired lands to require competitive bidding for leases of deposits of oil and gas not within any known geological structure of a producing oil or gas field; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 23. A bill to amend the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act in order to relieve innocent purchasers of fungible goods

converted by warehousemen from claims of the Commodity Credit Corporation; and

S. 24. A bill to provide for a specific contribution by State governments to the cost of feed or seed furnished to farmers, ranchers, or stockmen, in disaster areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

S. 25. A bill to regulate the granting of free or reduced-rate transportation of passengers by common carriers by water engaged in foreign commerce and in commerce between the United States and its Territories and possessions; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KUCHEL:

S. 26. A bill for the relief of Donald Hector Taylor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOLDWATER:

S. 27. A bill relative to the jurisdiction over criminal offenses or civil actions committed or arising on Indian reservations;

S. 28. A bill for the relief of George K. Jue;

S. 29. A bill for the relief of Rica, Lucy, and Salomon Breger;

S. 30. A bill for the relief of Louis Dominique Laurent Bragoni;

S. 31. A bill for the relief of Shih Ming Wang; and

S. 32. A bill for the relief of Gaston Henry Oliver; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 33. A bill relative to the exploration, location, and entry of mineral lands within the Papago Indian Reservation; and

S. 34. A bill providing for the leasing by Indian owners of restricted Indian lands in the State of Arizona for certain purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 35. A bill to permit the transportation in the mails of live scorpions; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MANSFIELD:

S. 36. A bill for the relief of Lupe M. Gonzalez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PAYNE:

S. 37. A bill to amend the act increasing the retired pay of certain members of the former Lighthouse Service in order to make such increase permanent; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 38. A bill for the relief of Joseph Jerry Earl Sirois (also known as Jeremie Earl Sirois); and

S. 39. A bill for the relief of Stanislas Racinskas (Stacy Racinskas); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 40. A bill for the relief of Mrs. William A. Curran; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. GREEN:

S. 41. A bill for the relief of Evangelos Zambelis;

S. 42. A bill for the relief of Selma Rivlin; and

S. 43. A bill for the relief of Dimitrios Nitsolas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MUNDT:

S. 44. A bill for the relief of Thea Delich (nee Thea Deml); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. AIKEN (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. HUMPHREY):

S. 45. A bill to safeguard the health, efficiency, and morale of the American people; to provide for improved nutrition through a more effective distribution of food supplies through a food-allotment program; to assist in maintaining fair prices and incomes to farmers by providing adequate outlets for agricultural products; to prevent burdening and obstructing channels of interstate commerce; to promote the full use of agricultural resources; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. AIKEN (for himself, Mr. BYRD, Mr. DUFF, Mr. ROBERTSON, and Mr. WILLIAMS):

S. 46. A bill to further amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to exempt certain wheat producers

from liability under the act where all the wheat crop is fed or used for seed on the farm, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. MCCARTHY:

S. 47. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Agosta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEELY (for himself and Mr. PAYNE):

S. 48. A bill to provide for the disqualifications of certain former officers and employees of the District of Columbia in matters connected with former duties; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MURRAY (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. CAPEHART, Mr. CASE of South Dakota, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. CLEMENTS, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. GREEN, Mr. HENNINGSON, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. KILGORE, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. McNAMARA, Mr. MORSE, Mr. NEUBERGER, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 49. A bill to enable the people of Hawaii and Alaska each to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(See the remarks of Mr. MURRAY when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MURRAY:

S. 50. A bill to provide for the distribution of motor-vehicle tires, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; and

S. 51. A bill to amend the act entitled "To confer jurisdiction on the States of California, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, and Wisconsin, with respect to criminal offenses and civil causes of action committed or arising on Indian reservations within such States, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. MURRAY when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. HAYDEN:

S. 52. A bill to amend the act to protect scenic values along Oak Creek Canyon and certain tributaries thereof within the Cocino National Forest, Ariz.; and

S. 53. A bill to enable the State of Arizona and the town of Tempe, Ariz., to convey to the Salt River Agricultural Improvement and Power District, for use by such district, a portion of certain property heretofore transferred under certain restrictions to such State and town by the United States; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HAYDEN (for himself and Mr. GOLDWATER):

S. 54. A bill to promote the rehabilitation of the Papago Tribe of Indians and a better utilization of the resources of the Papago Tribe, and for other purposes; and

S. 55. A bill to authorize the acceptance on behalf of the United States of the conveyance and release by the Aztec Land & Cattle Co., Ltd., of its right, title, and interest in lands within the Coconino and Sitgreaves National Forests, in the State of Arizona, and the payment to said company of the value of such lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HENNINGSON (for himself and Mr. SYMINGTON):

S. 56. A bill authorizing construction of certain public works on the Mississippi River for the protection of St. Louis, Mo.; to the Committee on Public Works.

(See the remarks of Mr. HENNINGSON when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

S. 57. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to in-

crease the minimum hourly wage from 75 cents to 90 cents; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(See the remarks of Mr. SMITH of New Jersey when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina:

S. 58. A bill to grant civil service employees retirement after 30 years' service;

S. 59. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended;

S. 60. A bill to provide that equipment for use in post offices shall be furnished by the Post Office Department, and for other purposes;

S. 61. A bill to repeal certain laws authorizing the Postmaster General, with the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to revise parcel post rates, size limits, zones and other conditions of mallability;

S. 62. A bill to reduce certain rates of postage on parcels sent to or by members of the Armed Forces of the United States stationed outside the United States;

S. 63. A bill to provide for the appointment of the heads of regional and district offices of the Post Office Department by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate;

S. 64. A bill to grant equitable compensatory time to postal employees;

S. 65. A bill to amend section 1 (d) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended; and

S. 66. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. NEELY, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. LANGER, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. HENNINGSON, Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. KILGORE, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. MORSE, Mr. CLEMENTS, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. NEUBERGER, Mr. GREEN, and Mr. McNAMARA):

S. 67. A bill to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ANDERSON:

S. 68. A bill for the relief of Evantiyl Yorgiadis;

S. 69. A bill for the relief of Rolf S. Nielsen;

S. 70. A bill for the relief of the late Henry Barncastle Fitch; and

S. 71. A bill for the relief of Ursula Else Boysen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 72. A bill to provide that certain lands acquired by the United States shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as national forest lands; and

S. 73. A bill relating to the disposition of moneys received from the national forests; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. ANDERSON (for himself and Mr. SCHOEPEL):

S. 74. A bill to authorize the Farm Credit Administration to make loans of the type formerly made by the Land Bank Commissioner; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. ANDERSON (for himself and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 75. A bill to prohibit the blending of wheat imported as unfit for human consumption with wheat suitable for human consumption; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDERSON (for himself, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. CHAVEZ, and Mr. KNOWLAND):

S. 76. A bill authorizing appropriations for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the western land boundary fence project, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SPARKMAN (for himself and Mr. HILL):

S. 77. A bill to authorize the conveyance to the city of Anniston, Ala., of certain real property within Fort McClellan, Ala.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SPARKMAN:

S. 78. A bill to amend section 20 of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, as amended, to extend the time for filing certain claims for compensation; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

S. 79. A bill to provide for the recruitment and training of Foreign Service officers; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

S. 80. A bill for the relief of Nicholas Neapolitakis;

S. 81. A bill for the relief of Victor Bartl;

S. 82. A bill for the relief of Nicholas Serras and Sarantis Serras;

S. 83. A bill for the relief of Ottilie Hitzberger Lachelt;

S. 84. A bill for the relief of Wolodymyr Krysko;

S. 85. A bill for the relief of Rosetta Ittner;

S. 86. A bill for the relief of Wilhelmine Schelter;

S. 87. A bill for the relief of Golda I. Stegner;

S. 88. A bill for the relief of Maximilian Karl Manjura;

S. 89. A bill for the relief of Margaret Isabel Byers;

S. 90. A bill for the relief of Nejibe El-Sousse Slyman;

S. 91. A bill for the relief of Luzia Cox;

S. 92. A bill for the relief of Irene C. (Karl) Behrman;

S. 93. A bill for the relief of Ahti Johannes Ruuskanen; and

S. 94. A bill for the relief of Esther Cornelius, Arthur Alexander Cornelius, and Frank Thomas Cornelius; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOLLAND:

S. 95. A bill for the relief of Peter Charles Bethel (Peter Charles Peters);

By Mr. HOLLAND (for himself and Mr. SMATHERS):

S. 96. A bill for the relief of certain aliens;

By Mr. HOLLAND:

S. 97. A bill for the relief of Barbara D. Colthurst;

S. 98. A bill for the relief of Marlon G. Denton;

S. 99. A bill for the relief of Xanthi Georges Komporozou;

S. 100. A bill for the relief of Hermine Lorenz;

S. 101. A bill for the relief of Fernanda Milani;

S. 102. A bill for the relief of T. C. Elliott; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SALTONSTALL:

S. 103. A bill for the relief of Eleanor Clapp;

S. 104. A bill for the relief of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy; and

S. 105. A bill for the relief of Thomas F. Harney, Jr., doing business as Harney Engineering Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 106. A bill to allow certain members of the Armed Forces to designate the Eastern Orthodox faith as a religious preference on their identification tags;

S. 107. A bill to provide for the conveyance of a portion of the Fort Devens Military Reservation, Mass., to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; and

S. 108. A bill for the relief of Comdr. Edward K. Shanahan, United States Navy (retired), and Comdr. Edward White Rawlins, United States Navy (retired); to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CASE of South Dakota:

S. 109. A bill for the relief of Mary J. Reitz; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 110. A bill for the relief of Community Bailey Hospital;

S. 111. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Theresa Schickl Dutton and daughter, Laura Theresa Schickl;

S. 112. A bill to amend section 1073 of title 18 of the United States Code to provide for the punishment of any individual who travels in interstate or foreign commerce to avoid prosecution or punishment for indecent molestation of a minor; and

S. 113. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Roosevelt Memorial Association," approved May 31, 1920, as heretofore amended, so as to permit such corporation to consolidate with Women's Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Association, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DIRKSEN:

S. 114. A bill to provide that Federal expenditures shall not exceed Federal revenues, except in time of war or grave national emergency declared by the Congress; to the Committee on Government Operations.

S. 115. A bill to provide additional rehabilitation assistance for certain seriously disabled veterans by authorizing assistance to such veterans in acquiring specially adapted housing; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

S. 116. An act to authorize the extension of patents covering inventions whose practice was prevented or curtailed during certain emergency periods by service of the patent owner in the Armed Forces or by production controls;

S. 117. A bill for the relief of Ana P. Costes;

S. 118. A bill for the relief of Leon J. de Szethofer and Blanche Hrdinova de Szethofer;

S. 119. A bill for the relief of David Wei-Dao Lea and Julia An-Fong Wang Lea;

S. 120. A bill for the relief of Vasilios Demetriou Kretsos and his wife, Chryssa Thomadiou Kretsos;

S. 121. A bill for the relief of Sultana Coka Pavlovitch;

S. 122. A bill for the relief of Dr. James C. S. Lee;

S. 123. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, regarding published articles and broadcasts by foreign agents;

S. 124. A bill for the relief of Max T. Robertson;

S. 125. A bill for the relief of the State of Illinois;

S. 126. A bill for the relief of Dr. Bernard S. Maloy;

S. 127. A bill for the relief of the estate of Sinclair G. Stanley; and

S. 128. A bill for the relief of Francis Bertram Brennan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DIRKSEN (by request):

S. 129. A bill for the relief of Miroslav Slovak;

S. 130. A bill for the relief of Antonin Vol-ejnick;

S. 131. A bill for the relief of Bohumil Suran;

S. 132. A bill for the relief of Serina Moser;

S. 133. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Maria Michela Federico;

S. 134. A bill for the relief of M. Roman Decker;

S. 135. A bill for the relief of the Elkay Manufacturing Co., of Chicago, Ill.;

S. 136. A bill for the relief of Arnold Leonard Ferris; and

S. 137. A bill for the relief of Renzo Petroni; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DIRKSEN (for himself and Mr. HRUSKA):

S. 138. A bill to amend the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act in order to relieve innocent purchasers of fungible goods converted by warehousemen from claims of the Commodity Credit Corporation; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. CLEMENTS:

S. 139. A bill to repeal the amendment to sections 348 and 374 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, made by section 311 of

the act of August 28, 1954 (Public Law 690, 83d Cong.); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry;

S. 140. A bill to amend section 13 (h) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, to extend the date prior to which surplus real property owned by the United States must have been acquired to be subject to conveyance by the United States for historic monument purposes, without monetary consideration, from January 1, 1900, to January 1, 1910; to the Committee on Government Operations.

S. 141. A bill for the relief of Pauline Ellen Redmond;

S. 142. A bill for the relief of Thomas Kunhyuk Kim; and

S. 143. A bill for the relief of Kurt Glaser; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHOEPEL:

S. 144. A bill to provide for the appointment of a district judge for the district of Kansas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNG (for himself, Mr. LANGER, Mr. THYE, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. CASE of South Dakota, Mr. MURRAY, and Mr. MANSFIELD):

S. 145. A bill to amend the wheat marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. RUSSELL:

S. 146. A bill for the relief of Isabel Tre; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KNOWLAND:

S. 147. A bill to require that international agreements other than treaties, hereafter entered into by the United States, be transmitted to the Senate within 30 days after the execution thereof; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. HICKENLOOPER:

S. 148. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Army to convey certain property located in Polk County, Iowa, and described as Camp Dodge, to the State of Iowa; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HICKENLOOPER (for himself and Mr. MARTIN of Iowa):

S. 149. A bill to provide for the appointment of a district judge for the northern and southern districts of Iowa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THYE:

S. 150. A bill to give the Small Business Administration permanent status; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

(See the remarks of Mr. THYE when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

S. 151. A bill to authorize projects for the improvement of the Great Lakes connecting channels above Lake Erie; to the Committee on Public Works.

S. 152. A bill to provide for the transfer of certain lands to the State of Minnesota; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. THYE (for himself, Mr. AIKEN, and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 153. A bill to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

(See the remarks of Mr. THYE when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. PURTELL:

S. 154. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Marie Foley; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 155. A bill to provide for promotion by merit of employees in the postal service and to establish uniform procedures for examination and appointment of candidates for promotion to supervisory positions; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S. 156. A bill for the relief of Earl L. DeWitt.

S. 157. A bill for the relief of Louis S. Thomas and D. Grace Thomas.

S. 158. A bill for the relief of the East Coast Ship & Yacht Corp., of Noank, Conn.

S. 159. A bill for the relief of Michael Solomonides.

S. 160. A bill for the relief of Dr. and Mrs. Henri Revilliod.

S. 161. A bill for the relief of Ivan Powell.

S. 162. A bill for the relief of Antonia Ribeiro.

S. 163. A bill for the relief of Philopimlin Michalakopoulos (Mihalakopoulos); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WATKINS:

S. 164. A bill to supplement the Federal reclamation laws by providing for Federal cooperation in non-Federal projects and for participation by non-Federal agencies in Federal projects; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

S. 165. A bill to increase the salaries of judges of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HILL (for himself, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. MORSE, Mr. SMATHERS, and Mr. HUMPHREY):

S. 166. To establish an educational assistance program for children of servicemen who died as a result of a disability incurred in line of duty during World War II or the Korean service period in combat or from an instrumentality of war; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. MANSFIELD:

S. 167. A bill for the relief of Ernesto DeLeon;

S. 168. A bill for the relief of Araxi Mazarian;

S. 169. A bill for the relief of Marouf Najjar; and

S. 170. A bill for the relief of William Murray; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILEY:

S. 171. A bill to authorize the modification of the existing projects for the Great Lakes connecting channels above Lake Erie; to the Committee on Public Works.

(See the remarks of Mr. WILEY when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. BRICKER:

S. J. Res. 1. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the legal effect of certain treaties and other international agreements; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. BRICKER when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. BRIDGES (for himself and Mr. BYRD):

S. J. Res. 2. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for the imposition of Federal taxes to provide revenues at least equal to appropriations, except in time of war declared by the Congress or when the United States is engaged in open hostility against an external enemy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. BRIDGES when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MUNDT (for himself, Mr. DIRKSEN, and Mr. GOLDWATER):

S. J. Res. 3. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the election of President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. MUNDT when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. McCLELLAN:

S. J. Res. 4. Joint resolution to provide for the continuation in office of certain members of the Commission on Governmental Operations; which was read twice by its title, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

(See the remarks of Mr. McCLELLAN when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. ANDERSON:

S. J. Res. 5. Joint resolution granting to the State of New Mexico certain lands for the use and benefit of the Museum of New Mexico; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SALTONSTALL:

S. J. Res. 6. Joint resolution to provide for investigating the feasibility of establishing a coordinated local, State, and Federal program in the city of Boston, Mass., and general vicinity thereof, for the purpose of preserving the historic properties, objects, and buildings in that area; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. J. Res. 7. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11, 1955, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

S. J. Res. 8. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution to authorize governors to fill temporary vacancies in the Congress caused by a disaster; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMATHERS:

S. J. Res. 9. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to the nomination and election of candidates for President and Vice President, and to succession to the office of President in the event of the death or inability of the President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. SMATHERS when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appears under a separate heading.)

NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING CORPS

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON], the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to provide a vitalized and equitable Reserve program for the Armed Forces; to provide for the operation of the National Security Training Corps, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent that a statement by me pertaining to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 2) introduced by Mr. RUSSELL (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

The statement submitted by Mr. RUSSELL is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR RUSSELL

Public Law 51 created the National Security Training Commission and Corps and provided the authority for inducting young men into the Armed Forces. This latter provision will expire on June 30, 1955.

Therefore, to maintain the strength of our active forces and as the means of more nearly equalizing the responsibility of military service among our citizens and of promoting greater participation and effectiveness within the Reserve forces, the American Legion proposes that the Congress act favorably on legislation which would:

1. Extend the Selective Service Act of 1948 for a period of 4 years—from July 1, 1955,

to July 1, 1959—as a means of maintaining the strength of the Regular military forces (sec. 3).

2. Provide compulsory Reserve service by providing authority to reinduct for the remainder of their obligated period of 24 months trainees failing or refusing to perform such duty (sec. 18).

3. Implement a national security training program, for although Public Law 51 established a predominantly civilian commission and corps and the basic regulations governing this program, it specifically provided that before training could begin law must be enacted to provide the broad outline for a military training program; measures for the protection of the trainees' health, safety, welfare, and morals; a code of conduct; disability and death benefits; measures to implement the policies and standards established by the Commission and finally, the obligations, duties, liabilities and responsibilities granted or imposed upon trainees.

The American Legion's plan is based upon the following provisions:

Registration and induction will be scheduled by the Selective Service System for all men between the ages of 18 and 26. Until the program is in full operation, inductions will be by lot within each geographical subdivision of the Selective Service System (sec. 4).

Training period shall be not less than 1,000 hours (sec. 8).

Concurrent operation of NST and inductions for service shall be limited to 5 years to provide an orderly replacement of NST for the present system requiring 24 months of service (sec. 7).

Basic training will be of a military nature conducted by the Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps at installations nearest the trainee's residence. Training will be in accordance with policies and standards of the Civilian National Security Training Commission (sec. 33).

Budget for the NST Corps will be prepared by the Department of Defense and submitted to the Commission for approval prior to its submission to the President. The Commission will submit the budget for its own operations directly to the President. These controls serve to maintain the civilian character of the training program (sec. 17).

Existing facilities shall be used to the greatest possible extent, with no new construction until existing facilities are in operation at their capacity (sec. 9).

Reserve obligation can be reduced to 3 years and relieved of further training by accepting service in the active Army or Air National Guard or other Reserve component giving comparable training and service (sec. 5).

Credit for NST will reduce the period the trainee must serve if inducted into the armed services during the period of concurrent operation (sec. 5).

Reduction in the standing forces shall begin when 300,000 persons have completed their NST training and have been transferred to the Reserve. Reduction shall be on a ratio of 1 member of the Regular forces for each 3 trainees assigned to the Reserve (sec. 11).

Designation of month for induction as far as practicable will be given to each trainee with priority of such selection given to young men who volunteer for training prior to the required registration date, and to those who present documentary evidence of their intent to enter an institution of higher learning (sec. 14).

Certificate of training and discharge shall be given to each trainee after satisfactory completion of his 1,000 hours in the National Security Training Corps. Discharges shall be honorable, general, undesirable, bad conduct, or dishonorable (sec. 18).

Benefits will include: Transportation to and from the place of induction and train-

ing; insurance, quarters and subsistence, clothing and equipment; hospitalization, medical and dental care, death, disability, and burial benefits and reemployment rights for 30 days after release from training; benefits of the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act of 1940 as amended (sec. 19).

Uniforms will be the same as prescribed for enlisted men of the Regular forces but with distinctive insignia. Trainees will be permitted to retain uniforms for use in Reserve training (sec. 20).

Morals of trainees are protected by Federal restrictions against the sale of intoxicants to them or permitting them to enter houses of ill fame which offenses are punishable by fine and imprisonment (sec. 32).

Ratio of trainers shall not exceed those for the Regular services except chaplains, medical, and dental personnel (sec. 33).

Leave will be given trainees by the appropriate agency during the training period (sec. 36).

Conscientious objectors will be required to serve for a period equal to that provided under NST and such persons shall devote the same number of hours as trainees (sec. 38).

Training period may be extended by consent of trainee's parents or guardians for needed medical, dental, or surgical care. Trainees may be required to make up time lost from training due to leave, desertion, absence without leave or confinement resulting from sentence by courts-martial or civil court (sec. 41).

Inspections to all training agencies may be made by the Commission or its inspectors to report on costs, interview trainees and personnel of the training agencies, and to assure compliance with regulations and policies established by the Commission (sec. 42).

Communication with Congress is specifically authorized for all members of the National Security Training Corps (sec. 46).

Code of conduct: The Uniform Code of Military Justice will apply to all trainees with due consideration being given to their youth. When charged with certain major offenses, trainees after consulting with their parents or guardians, may elect trial by United States District Court or by courts-martial. The provisions of this code will be carefully explained to each trainee upon induction or no later than 6 days thereafter (secs. 202-206).

Pay: Public Law 51 of the 82d Congress provides compensation at the monthly rate of \$30 for all persons inducted into the National Security Training Corps.

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I am sure no one will controvert the statement that there is dire need for additional school construction throughout the United States. The need has been apparent for a long time and is now so extremely pressing that action by Congress should no longer be delayed. As a step toward fulfilling this need, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill providing aid to States for the purpose of assisting school districts in constructing urgently needed school facilities. I ask unanimous consent that a brief statement prepared by me in connection with the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 4) providing aid to States for the purpose of assisting school districts in constructing urgently needed school facilities, introduced by Mr. CLEMENTS, was received, read twice by its

title, and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

The statement submitted by Mr. CLEMENTS is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR CLEMENTS

The bill which I have introduced would distribute \$500 million for each of the fiscal years beginning July 1, 1955 and July 1, 1956. Each State's share would be allotted on the basis of (1) need, (2) the effort being made in each State to maintain its own school building program and (3) the school age population of the State. Basically for the purposes of the distribution formula, the bill would divide the appropriation into two equal sums, distributing the first of such sums by use of a formula, utilizing the total State and local expenditures for school purposes as the prime factor to determine what effort is being made by a particular State to bring its own school building standards up. The second sum is distributed by virtue of a formula utilizing as its prime factor the per capita income of the State as contrasted with the per capita income of the United States, which with considerable accuracy should determine the relative needs of the States for school building construction.

Because of the great necessity for school building construction, this bill recognizes that need should be a primary consideration in making a distribution of funds. The consideration in the formula given to the effort being made on the part of the State to raise its own school standards by its own expenditure is none the less important, not only because it operates to reward that State for its commendable efforts but also because it acts as an incentive to States making below average effort to redouble their contribution in the educational field.

The design for the legislation is patterned after the Hill-Burton Act which should assure those who might have some fear that any participation by the Federal Government in the field of education would be an encroachment upon a domain of educational policy which should be reserved to the States.

CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL FACILITIES

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CLEMENTS], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. NEUBERGER], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], the Senator from North Carolina

[Mr. SCOTT], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to provide for emergency Federal financial assistance to the States and Territories in the construction of urgently needed public elementary and secondary school facilities, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent that a statement by me pertaining to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 5) to provide for emergency Federal financial assistance to the States and Territories in the construction of urgently needed public elementary and secondary school facilities, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. HILL (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

The statement presented by Mr. HILL is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HILL

The measure calls for a Federal outlay of \$500 million for each of 2 years to aid construction of public elementary and secondary schools. It closely follows the pattern of the bill favorably reported last year by the Senate Labor Committee.

The bill I am offering today is based solidly on the traditional principle of absolute State and local control of education.

This year enrollment again broke all records. We entered the school year lacking at least 370,000 classrooms to house the flood of students. We faced a net lack of about 135,000 new teachers. Almost a million pupils are going to school on a part-time basis because of these shortages.

The picture will grow blacker every year as the birthrate continues at record heights, as costs grow, and as teachers' salaries remain below adequate levels. New schools are needed throughout the Nation, both to meet the rising school population and to replace outworn or unsafe buildings.

People throughout America are demanding, rightfully, that Congress act to remedy these intolerable conditions. They are concerned not only with the well-being of the children themselves, but with the danger that our superiority in the struggle against Communist imperialism may be threatened by failure to maintain American brainpower to overbalance the Soviet bloc's massive manpower.

As of today, the Russians are outstripping us in engineering graduates, in scientific specialists, in the production of those skills essential to national strength and security. We dare not fall behind. We dare not neglect our elementary and secondary schools, where training of physicists, mathematicians, engineers and other highly skilled and educated personnel must begin. We dare not neglect our institutions of higher learning.

I intend shortly to reintroduce the oil for education bill, which can go far toward solving the long-range, as distinct from the emergency needs of our educational system on all levels—grammar schools, high schools and colleges.

AMENDMENT OF ROBINSON-PATMAN ACT RELATING TO EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BEALL], the Senator

from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL], the junior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the junior Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the junior Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD], the senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA], the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. NEUBERGER], the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SCOTT], the junior Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], and the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON], I introduce for appropriate reference a bill amending the Robinson-Patman Act with reference to equality of opportunity. I ask unanimous consent that a statement by me in explanation of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 11) to amend the Robinson-Patman Act with reference to equality of opportunity, introduced by Mr. KEFAUVER (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The statement presented by Mr. KEFAUVER is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR KEFAUVER

Along with 29 of my colleagues I am today offering a bill to plug a glaring loophole in the Robinson-Patman amendment to the Clayton Act. I may add that Representative WRIGHT PATMAN is introducing an identical bill in the House.

Here in the Senate I am joined in offering this bill by Mr. BARRETT, Mr. BEALL, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. GREEN, Mr. HENNING, Mr. HILL, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. KILGORE, Mr. LANGER, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. LONG, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. NEUBERGER, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. KUCHEL, and Mr. McNAMARA.

The loophole is the so-called good-faith defense which permits any price discrimination, regardless of its effect upon small business or competition as long as it is made in good faith.

The burden is upon enforcement agencies to prove the discrimination was not in good faith—which is almost impossible as a practical matter.

The loophole stemmed from the decision of the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil of Indiana case (340 U. S. 231). In that decision the Court held that good faith is a

complete defense to a charge of price discrimination under the Robinson-Patman Act.

The Robinson-Patman Act was intended merely to give all business, large and small, an equal opportunity in the competitive race for survival. At the time of its enactment in 1935, small business was being driven to the wall. Large buyers were obtaining price concessions which enabled them to sell at prices that the smaller merchants, regardless of their efficiency, could not possibly meet. The evidence presented in reports of the Federal Trade Commission, hearings before congressional committees, and investigations by State authorities was conclusive. Favoritism had come to replace efficiency and service to the public.

In passing the Robinson-Patman Act Congress acted to remedy this situation. The rule underlying the new law was a simple one. A seller must not discriminate in price where such discriminations are not justified by differences in his costs of servicing his different customers and where the effect of such unjustified discriminations may be substantially to lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly.

This rule is a good one, and it ought to be preserved. Experience has shown that big suppliers, selling in many markets, can destroy smaller competing suppliers selling in only one market. The big supplier can drive these smaller competitors out of business by reducing his price in one market at a time, making up any losses through high prices charged elsewhere. Experience has also shown that where a supplier offers discriminatory prices beyond what is justified by differences in his costs, those concessions are usually granted only to the big buyers while the smaller buyers must pay higher prices.

In the Standard Oil of Indiana decision, however, the Court largely nullified the rule underlying the Robinson-Patman Act. The essence of the Court's interpretation is that wherever the FTC challenges a discriminatory practice and the supplier shows that he has carried on that practice in good faith, the Government is stopped from issuing a cease-and-desist order, and the supplier is free to continue the practice, regardless of its effects on competition.

As the law now stands, there is no limit on discriminations, as long as they are made in good faith. Once this simple test is met the big firm is given carte blanche to drive his smaller competitors out of business, to destroy competition, and to create monopolies. He can even sell below his competitor's costs, because his good faith is held to be more important than the protection of competition, and more important than the right of all smaller buyers whose business is ruined. This is a far cry from the original objectives of the Robinson-Patman Act.

The present bill would go a long way toward attaining the objectives which the authors of the Robinson-Patman Act thought they had secured when the act was passed some 19 years ago. I say it would go "a long way." But it would not go all the way. The good faith defense would still be a complete defense in all cases where the effect of the discrimination fell short of probable injury to competition. It would still be a complete defense where only an individual competitor, or individual competitors, as distinct from competition, were injured. But it would not be a complete defense where the discrimination was of such breadth and proportions as to result in a probable injury to competition.

The substance of the present bill has had a legislative history of some 5 years. On June 1, 1949, I introduced a somewhat similar provision as an amendment to the so-called "basing-point bill," S. 1008. Although passed by the Senate, the protecting amendment was eliminated in conference. On August 2, 1951, I introduced a similar amendment to S. 719. The amendment was

defeated in the Senate by only 1 vote, 39 to 38. Last year, along with many of those who are cosponsoring the present bill, I again introduced this amendment, and while it was unanimously approved in subcommittee, it was never acted on by the full Judiciary Committee.

The purpose of these amendments was the same as the purpose of the present bill—to prevent the destruction of competition through price discrimination. Like the present bill, they were supported by virtually all of the legitimate small business organizations.

In offering this legislation we are seeking no special favors for small business. We are merely urging that small business be given an equal opportunity with big business to compete on the basis of efficiency and service. We are confident that, given this opportunity, small business will prosper and the free competitive system will be immeasurably strengthened.

STATEHOOD FOR HAWAII AND ALASKA

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference, on my own behalf and that of 25 other Senators of both political parties, a bill to enable the strategic American Territories of Hawaii and Alaska to become States of the United States. Appropriately, I have asked that the number 49 be assigned to this measure.

The bill I am introducing is identical with H. R. 3575, of the 83d Congress, as it passed the Senate last April after prolonged and thorough debate. The Members of the Senate will recall that we joined Alaska to the Hawaii measure and then passed the combined bill by the substantial vote of 57 to 28. Unfortunately, no action was taken in the other body on the Senate amendments to the House bill.

The only changes that have been made in last year's bill, which was so well considered, is the deletion of references to dates in 1954.

Mr. President, I was happy indeed to hear the President of the United States urge in his state of the Union message, just delivered, the admission of Hawaii, and to accept in principle the admission of Alaska. The Members of the Senate will recall that President Eisenhower stated:

As the complex problems of Alaska are resolved, that Territory should expect to achieve statehood. In the meantime, there is no justification for deferring the admission to statehood of Hawaii. I again urge approval of this measure.

Mr. President, I agree heartily with Mr. Eisenhower in his sponsorship of immediate statehood for Hawaii. As to Alaska, I would like to point out that it was the firm conviction of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs in the 83d Congress that the measure worked out with such care would go a long way toward solving the problems that would be presented by statehood for Alaska. In fact, a distinguished former Governor of Alaska, Hon. Ernest Gruening, in his outstanding new book, *The State of Alaska*, shows that only through statehood can those problems be solved.

An overwhelming majority of the Members of the Senate of the 83d Congress agreed with the committee on the measure we worked out. Therefore, I

respectfully urge the President to re-appraise the situation in the light of the provisions of S. 49, and would remind him of his statement in 1950 unequivocally supporting statehood for Alaska as well as for Hawaii.

The continuing members of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on both sides of the table have indicated their intention to give prompt attention to this statehood bill, and it is my hope that we can bring the measure before this body very early in the first session of the 84th Congress.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 49) to enable the people of Hawaii and Alaska each to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, introduced by Mr. MURRAY (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. CAPEHART, Mr. CASE of South Dakota, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. CLEMENTS, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. GREEN, Mr. HENNING, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. KILGORE, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. McNAMARA, Mr. MORSE, Mr. NEUBERGER, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. YOUNG) was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN PUBLIC WORKS ON MISSISSIPPI RIVER

Mr. HENNING. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleague from Missouri, [Mr. SYMINGTON] and myself, I introduce for appropriate reference, a bill to provide for the construction of flood-protection works for the city of St. Louis at an estimated cost of \$112,880,000. I introduced a substantially similar bill in the last Congress, but it was not acted upon before the end of the session. The need for flood protection for this important commercial and industrial center—and the Nation's eighth largest city—is no less urgent now. Indeed, it is even more urgent because more time has elapsed without any constructive steps being taken. Repeated floods at St. Louis have resulted in losses totaling hundreds of millions of dollars, as well as in the disruption of transportation and industry. To allow these needless losses to occur year after year when they can be prevented is, in my judgment, irresponsible and inexcusable.

This bill authorizes local protection at St. Louis substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in his report submitted on July 26, 1954. I am satisfied that this project is economically sound and I urge that it be authorized as promptly as possible in order to prevent repetition of these wasteful and unnecessary flood disasters.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 56) authorizing construction of certain public works on the Mississippi River for the protection of St. Louis, Mo., introduced by Mr. HENNING

(for himself and Mr. SYMINGTON), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Works.

AMENDMENT OF FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT RELATING TO MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to increase the minimum hourly wage from 75 cents to 90 cents. This bill will carry forward into legislative form the recommendation of President Eisenhower on this matter which the President urged in his challenging state of the Union message which we just heard. This bill provides that the increase shall take effect January 1, 1956.

I introduce this bill as the senior Republican member, and former chairman, of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. I shall urge that committee to proceed as rapidly as possible with hearings on this bill so that it can be reported to the Senate at an early date.

The President in his state of the Union message, as we have heard, also has asked the Congress to consider whether there should be wider coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act. However, the increase in the minimum wage should not be delayed pending decisions on the broadening of coverage, which is a related but separable problem.

The bill which I have just introduced is so short and the meaning so clear on its face that no explanation is required. However, in order that it appear in the RECORD I ask unanimous consent that the text be printed at the conclusion of these remarks.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 57) to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to increase the minimum hourly wage from 75 cents to 90 cents, introduced by Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That paragraph (1) of section 6 (a) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended (52 Stat. 1060; 29 U. S. C. 206 (a) (1)), is hereby amended by striking out "not less than 75 cents an hour" and inserting in lieu thereof "not less than 90 cents an hour."

Sec. 2. This amendment shall take effect January 1, 1956.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill for the establishment of a permanent Small Business Administration. I ask unanimous consent that a statement prepared by me relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 150) to give the Small Business Administration permanent

status was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The statement presented by Mr. THYE is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR THYE

I am introducing a bill to provide for continuing the Small Business Administration as an independent agency. As chairman of the Small Business Committee of the Senate, I was privileged last year to offer the original legislation creating the Small Business Administration, which was embodied in title II of Public Law 163, 1st session, 83d Congress, the title being known as the Small Business Act of 1953.

This act was finally passed by Congress on July 30, 1953, and signed into law the same day by President Eisenhower. The present law provides for this agency only until June 30, 1955. The bill I am now offering will extend the life of this important agency.

A statement of policy expressing the philosophy underlying this legislation is contained in section 202 of the act, as follows:

"The essence of the American economic system of private enterprise is free competition. Only through full and free competition can free markets, free entry into business, and opportunities for the expression and growth of personal initiative and individual judgment be assured. The preservation and expansion of such competition is basic not only to the economic well-being but to the security of this Nation. Such security and well-being cannot be realized unless the actual and potential capacity of small business is encouraged and developed. It is the declared policy of the Congress that the Government should aid, counsel, assist, and protect insofar as is possible the interests of small-business concerns in order to preserve free competitive enterprise, to insure that a fair proportion of the total purchases and contracts for supplies and services for the Government be placed with small business enterprises, and to maintain and strengthen the overall economy of the Nation."

While the Small Business Administration has made a splendid record in its 17 months of existence, experience has shown that much more can and should be done, within the proper scope of Government, to assist, counsel and foster small businesses and thereby maintain healthy, free, competitive enterprise and keep open the doors to opportunity.

Every department and agency of the Government has a part in fostering a healthy economic climate. The Small Business Administration is serving in an area, which, until the creation of the Small Business Administration, had never been adequately recognized and served.

The functions and procedures of the Small Business Administration are designed to serve the peculiar needs of small firms. This Agency is a service organization. It does not regulate business.

The wisdom of the Congress and the President in establishing the Small Business Administration to specialize in the needs of small firms has been demonstrated by the record of this Agency. Now let us go forward and strengthen SBA so that it can broaden the services it has pioneered.

The four major functions of the Small Business Administration are: (1) To assist small businesses to obtain a fair share of Government orders for goods and services; (2) to counsel owners of small firms on their management and technical problems; (3) to give financial assistance to sound small firms when this is not available from private sources; and (4) to make loans at 3 percent interest to owners of homes and businesses damaged or completely destroyed by hurricanes, floods, and other natural disasters.

More than \$360 million in Government contracts have been reserved for exclusive award to small firms as a result of joint determinations between the Department of Defense and the Small Business Administration. More than 2,300 individual contracts totaling \$160 million already have been awarded to small firms as a result of representations made by SBA to the Department of Defense.

There is room for much improvement in the awarding of contracts to small firms. Procedures for accomplishing this are being improved. It seems to me that aside from the equity in giving the owner of a small firm an equal opportunity to bid on a contract that he is competent to perform, the national defense would be strengthened by wide diffusion of orders. This would maintain scattered geographical production facilities and more general know-how management and skilled workers in this era of atomic warfare.

A total of more than 150,000 individual notifications to small firms of Government contract bidding opportunities has been made by the Small Business Administration and approximately 1,000 subcontract referrals are made by the agency's field offices every month.

The Small Business Administration makes loans to small firms that meet credit requirements, if needed financial aid is not available at reasonable rates from private sources. Loans are made in participation with local lending institutions, or if participation loans are not available, directly to borrowers.

The Agency is now administering 5,341 loans amounting to approximately \$80,125,405. A total of 2,091 loans has been approved by the Agency. These include 1,122 business loans, totaling \$59,400,433 of which more than two-thirds are in participation with banks.

To assist in rehabilitating business concerns and homes destroyed or damaged by storms and other natural disasters, SBA has approved 969 loans for a total of \$5,476,535. The remaining loans being administered by the Agency are Reconstruction Finance Corporation disaster loans which have been transferred to SBA for collection.

The average gross amount of the business loans approved by SBA is approximately \$54,000. As of December 31, 1954, instalment payments on only two loans, involving \$1,925, were past due, and only one of these was more than 30 days delinquent. This is a remarkably good record. It shows the proper regard for the taxpayers' money.

The Small Business Administration's business-counseling service has produced much favorable comment among businessmen. Articles by authorities on management and technical problems are distributed upon request and SBA is cosponsoring with colleges 24 courses on problems of small business. These are attended by owners and supervisors in small industries.

In view of the splendid record of the Agency in meeting the needs of worthy small businesses, I believe the Small Business Administration has definitely shown the necessity for it as an important factor in fostering small business, which is the backbone of the whole national economy. I am confident the Committee on Banking and Currency will conduct suitable hearings to determine if changes are desirable in the provisions of the present act, which the bill I have introduced merely extends.

It is highly essential, in my opinion, to maintain the individual identity of agencies established to assist small business, both in the executive branch and in Congress.

AMENDMENT OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ACT

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the Senator from Vermont

[Mr. AIKEN], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936. I ask unanimous consent that a statement prepared by me in regard to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 153) to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, introduced by Mr. THYE (for himself, Mr. AIKEN, and Mr. YOUNG), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The statement presented by Mr. THYE is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR THYE

In connection with the bill which I have introduced together with the senior Senator from Vermont and the junior Senator from North Dakota, providing for amendment of the Rural Electrification Act to eliminate the state allotment formula for distribution of Electrification Loan Funds on the basis of percentage of unelectrified farms.

The allotment formula is found in subsections (c), (d), and (e) of section 3 of the Rural Electrification Act. These subsections have not been revised since their enactment in 1936, when only 10.9 percent of our farms were electrified. The purpose of the formula was to assure equitable distribution of loan funds on the basis of need as determined by the ratio of unelectrified farms to the total for the United States. This purpose has substantially been achieved. By the close of fiscal year 1955, 95 percent of our farms will have been electrified. It is now recommended that the allotment formula be eliminated for the following reasons:

1. As indicated, it is no longer required to assure equitable distribution of loan funds so as to bring up the percentage of electrified farms. Extension of service to unelectrified farms is no longer the major concern of REA borrowers and will continue to decline in relative importance in future years.

2. Need for electrification loan funds is increasingly measured by requirements of REA borrowers for system improvements and the provision of generation and transmission facilities to meet ever-increasing farm demands. This need bears little relationship to the number or percentage of unelectrified farms. The allotment formula unnecessarily hampers the satisfying of this need.

3. Elimination of the State formula would clarify and simplify the budget process for REA. The artificial and outlived restrictions of the allotment formula have in recent years required provisions by the Congress of greater amounts of loan funds than were required annually to meet specific needs. The device of the contingency fund, to be drawn upon if needed for loans, was developed to offset these restrictions. Its use, however, has involved the drawing down of larger sums than were actually required due to the limitations of the allotment formula, and their carryover into subsequent years. It has also tended to obscure the determination of needs in subsequent years which must initially be made months before the need for and amount of the draft of contingency funds can be established. With the formula out of the way, loan requirements can be estimated and presented to the Congress on the basis of actual loan needs rather than geared to an outmoded mathematical equation.

4. Elimination of the formula would do away with the increasingly difficult task of estimating annually the number of unelectrified farms in each State. The difficulty arises from varying classification of consumers in the utility industry, so that there is

substantial uncertainty as to number of farm consumers and from the use of the total number of farms reported in the last preceding census as a base without regard to changes which are substantial. As the State estimates approach 100 percent, these factors increasingly invalidate the formula as a means of assuring distribution of electrification loan funds to bring about area coverage rural service.

5. The distribution of telephone loan funds since the inception of the telephone loan program in 1949 has been effected free of formula limitations and without complaint as to the equity of this arrangement.

MODIFICATION OF EXISTING PROJECTS FOR THE GREAT LAKES CONNECTING CHANNELS ABOVE LAKE ERIE

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to deepen the Great Lakes connecting channels above Lake Erie.

This bill will in effect help complete the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway, a job which was begun under Public Law 358, of the 83d Congress, which I was proud to sponsor in the Senate.

The deepening of these channels to a 27-foot depth is an indispensable requirement, not only for the great heartland of America, but for the United States as a whole, and for the entire North American Continent.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 171) to authorize the modification of the existing projects for the Great Lakes connecting channels above Lake Erie, introduced by Mr. WILEY, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Public Works, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the projects for improvement of the Great Lakes connecting channels above Lake Erie are hereby modified to provide controlling depths of not less than 27 feet, the work to be prosecuted under the direction of the Secretary of the Army and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers in accordance with plans to be approved by the Chief of Engineers.

SEC. 2. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION RELATING TO TREATYMAKING POWER

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, relating to the legal effect of certain treaties and other international agreements. I ask unanimous consent that a statement prepared by me be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 1) proposing an amendment to the Constitu-

tion of the United States, relating to the legal effect of certain treaties and other international agreements, introduced by Mr. BRICKER, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The statement presented by Mr. BRICKER is as follows:

STATEMENT OF SENATOR JOHN W. BRICKER

The text of the amendment just introduced is identical with that introduced by me on August 5, 1954. At that time I explained in considerable detail the purpose of the amendment.

It is misleading to say that the major purpose of my amendment is to "limit the treaty-making power of the President." The President and the Senate are constitutional partners in the treaty-making process. My amendment is designed to limit the treaty-making power of the President and the Senate, but only in the following respects:

1. To prevent any treaty in conflict with the Constitution from having any force or effect; and

2. To prevent any treaty from becoming internal law except through valid legislation.

There can be, and there should be, but one paramount law—the Constitution itself. The theory that international agreements can alter or amend the Constitution should not be allowed to develop or to exist.

Legislation should be required to make a treaty effective as domestic law. All other countries, with the possible exception of France, the Netherlands, and Mexico, follow this practice.

Legislation should be required to make executive agreements effective as domestic law. The possibility of one-man law within the United States must be ended.

I am absolutely certain that President Eisenhower would not wittingly abuse the power to make treaties and international agreements. I am confident that he is just as sincere as I am in wanting the Constitution to be supreme over every form of international agreement. I am just as anxious as the President to preserve all the powers of his high office essential to the conduct of foreign policy in this age of the atom.

Inasmuch as the President and I have these common objectives, I continue to hope that we may be able to agree on appropriate language.

The text of the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 1) is as follows:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States:

"ARTICLE —

"SECTION 1. A provision of a treaty or other international agreement which conflicts with this Constitution, or which is not made in pursuance thereof, shall not be the supreme law of the land nor be of any force or effect.

"SEC. 2. A treaty or other international agreement shall become effective as internal law in the United States only through legislation valid in the absence of international agreement.

"SEC. 3. On the question of advising and consenting to the ratification of a treaty, the vote shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against shall be entered on the Journal of the Senate.

"SEC. 4. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within 7 years from the date of its submission."

The threat of treaty law has not abated. The treaty-making ambitions of the United Nations and its agencies continue to reflect a zeal to regulate the political, economic, and social rights and duties of people everywhere. Those who seek to make the United States a mendicant province in some U. N.-operated world government are determined to destroy the concept of national sovereignty. This they hope to accomplish at the U. N. Charter Revision Conference in 1956. These are but a few of the recent developments underlining the need for a strong treaty control amendment. Before discussing these and other recent developments, however, I would like to explain briefly the origin and legal effect of the new language.

ORIGIN OF SECTION 1

Section 1 of the proposed amendment reads as follows:

"A provision of a treaty or other international agreement which conflicts with this Constitution, or which is not made in pursuance thereof, shall not be the supreme law of the land nor be of any force or effect."

This section has been endorsed in principle by the Eisenhower administration.

The language making a treaty in conflict with the Constitution of no force or effect originated with the American Bar Association. Later the American Bar Association and I recommended the same limitation for international agreements other than treaties. The Senate Judiciary Committee, only 4 of its 15 members dissenting, reported the proposed amendment in that form. This portion of section 1 was approved by the Senate on February 15, 1954, by the overwhelming vote of 62 to 20.

Section 1 of the new amendment contains the additional requirement that treaties and other international agreements must be made in pursuance of the Constitution. Credit for this suggestion must go to the distinguished senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. Ferguson]. On February 17, 1954, the Senate approved the "in pursuance" provision offered by Senator Ferguson by a vote of 44 to 43. This narrow margin was not due to strong opposition but primarily because the "in pursuance" requirement had not been the subject of committee consideration.

ORIGIN OF SECTION 2

Section 2 of the new amendment provides: "A treaty or other international agreement shall become effective as internal law in the United States only through legislation valid in the absence of international agreement."

This section represents the area of disagreement between myself and administration spokesmen. Language substantially similar to that quoted above was first proposed by the American Bar Association and on June 15, 1953, approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

That portion of the language above requiring legislation to make treaties effective as domestic law was voted down in the Senate by a vote of 50 to 42 on February 25, 1954.

That portion of section 2 requiring legislation to make executive agreements effective as domestic law failed by 1 vote—60 for and 31 against—to receive the required two-thirds. This provision was the heart of the substitute amendment proposed by the distinguished senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. George]. Several Senators voted against the George substitute because it did not prevent the Congress from enacting legislation implementing an executive agreement that would be unconstitutional in the absence of such agreements. The proposed new language remedies that defect.

ORIGIN OF SECTION 3

Section 3 reads as follows:

"On the question of advising and consenting to the ratification of a treaty, the vote shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and

against shall be entered on the Journal of the Senate."

The distinguished majority leader, Senator KNOWLAND, is responsible for the above language to prevent treaties from being approved by only a handful of Senators. Both the administration and I have endorsed Senator KNOWLAND's contribution to the amendment. On February 16, 1954, the Senate approved this provision by a vote of 72 to 16.

LEGAL EFFECT OF THE REVISED TEXT

A word as to the meaning and effect of the various provisions of the joint resolution just now introduced is appropriate.

Section 1 will have two related effects.

First. It will carry into effect the principle as to which there seemed to be substantial unanimity of opinion when Senate Joint Resolution 1 was under debate, namely, that a treaty or other international agreement should have no force or effect if it was in conflict with the Constitution.

Second. It will provide that treaties and other international agreements in order to be valid must be made in pursuance of the Constitution.

Testifying in the hearings on Senate Joint Resolution 1, Secretary of State Dulles indicated that a treaty to effectuate internal social reforms, even though not in direct conflict with the Constitution, would not be one made in pursuance thereof. The Attorney General expressed the same opinion when he told the Senate Judiciary Committee:

"Our Federal system did not contemplate having treaties deal with matters exclusively domestic in their nature."

Addressing the annual meeting of the American Bar Association in September 1953, Mr. Dulles suggested that the treaty power would not be exercised in pursuance of the Constitution if it were used in the following manner: "to effectuate domestic reforms, particularly in relation to economic and social matters, and to impose upon our country socialistic conceptions which many felt were alien to our traditional American ideals."

Accordingly, the administration, although not convinced of the necessity of an amendment, interposed no objection to the provision requiring the treaty power, like the legislative power, to be exercised only in pursuance of the Constitution.

Article VI of the Constitution, the supremacy clause, today provides that laws of the United States in order to be the supreme law of the land must be made in pursuance of the Constitution although treaties in order to be such supreme law are those "made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States."

While some opponents of the amendment have asserted that under the supremacy clause treaties and statutes stand on an equal footing, both being subordinate to the Constitution, this difference in language led Mr. Justice Holmes to remark in *Missouri v. Holland* that, while "acts of Congress are the supreme law of the land only when made in pursuance of the Constitution," it was open to question whether the authority of the United States means "more than the formal acts prescribed to make the convention."

And *Missouri v. Holland*, in turn, led the late Chief Justice Hughes to say to the American Society of International Law in 1929 that he was unwilling to give an opinion that there was any implied limitation on the treaty-making power—that the Supreme Court had intimated that there was none.

Section 1 would thus insure that the Constitution would set the limits on the substance of treaties and not merely prescribe the method of their making.

Section 1 will put treaties and other international agreements where they belong—subject to the Constitution and invalid if they either conflict with it or are not made,

as Federal laws must be, in pursuance of it. Any contrary inference from the language of the Constitution or from the cases would be impossible.

There can be and there should be but one paramount law—the Constitution itself. Both laws of the United States and all actions of the Federal Government should be subject to it. The theory that treaties stand on a level with the Constitution itself or can alter or amend that Constitution should not be allowed to develop or to exist.

Section 2 would prevent any treaty from being internal law of the United States simply by reason of its own existence. There would be no more self-executing treaties as domestic law. Legislation would be necessary to effectuate a treaty as internal law.

This is substantially the same as section 2 of Senate Joint Resolution 1, with the difference that the new section 2 has eliminated as superfluous the words "which would be" immediately preceding "valid in the absence of."

Section 2 also deals with international agreements other than treaties, including executive agreements not previously authorized or approved by Congress. Section 2 would prevent an executive agreement from having the effect of internal law of the United States by virtue of its terms self-executing in form. There would be no possibility of one-man law within the United States. The doctrine of the Belmont and Pink cases would be nullified.

Obviously, if the Congress authorizes executive agreements by legislation in advance, such legislation would have to be within the already delegated powers of Congress. No reason is apparent why subsequent implementing legislation giving effect to such an agreement as internal law should not be confined within the same limits, and section 2 would do this.

Because it is widely conceded that the Congress now has power to regulate executive agreements under the "necessary and proper" clause, the present joint resolution does not contain the following provision included in Senate Joint Resolution 1:

"Congress shall have power to regulate all executive agreements."

No objection was made to the elimination of that provision during the Senate debate since it was regarded as merely declaratory of existing law. To prevent a repetition of the disastrous experience at Yalta, legislation to regulate the making of executive agreements is now pending before the Congress.

Section 3 is self-explanatory, and its substance, in one form or another, has been regarded as advisable by almost everyone. It would tend to prevent approval of treaties with a mere handful of Senators present and voting.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIELD OF TREATY LAW

Since the defeat of Senate Joint Resolution 1 in the United States Senate, four important new developments have strengthened the position of the proponents of the amendment.

First. The United Nations Human Rights Commission has refused to insert a provision in the Human Rights Covenants recognizing the right to own property and to have it protected against arbitrary interference by government.

Second. Mr. Dulles announced on March 16, 1954, that the President can now wage war without a declaration by Congress in the event of attack on one of our treaty allies in Europe or South America, thus reaffirming his Louisville speech of April 1952 before the American Bar Association that a treaty can take powers from Congress and confer them on the President.

Third. Sir Winston Churchill disclosed on the floor of the House of Commons in April 1954 the terms of the secret executive agree-

ment of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill relating to the use of atomic weapons and peacetime application of atomic energy.

Fourth. The current debate on the subject of United Nations Charter revision has revealed a determined effort on the part of influential persons and organizations to scuttle the sovereignty of the United States at the proposed UN Charter Revision Conference in 1956 in favor of some form of limited or full world government. In hearings before the Wiley subcommittee on UN Charter revision, many world government enthusiasts have made it clear that they seek to transform the United Nations from an organization of sovereign states into a superstate either by treaty or by executive agreement, or if that is not feasible, by the even more dangerous process of informal charter amendment, that is, by far-fetched interpretation or by unwarranted usurpation of power.

Indicative of the philosophy dominating the United Nations Commission on Human Rights is the fact that after holding over 400 meetings, the Commission has refused to approve for the so-called draft of the so-called International Covenant on Human Rights, a provision recognizing the right to own private property and to be secure in its enjoyment against the arbitrary seizure by government. This discloses the extent to which the Human Rights Commission is controlled by Communists and Socialists.

On March 3, 1954, over United States and Turkish objections, the 18-nation Human Rights Commission voted to shelve indefinitely all discussion of property rights.

The chairman of the United Nations Human Rights Commission at the eighth session, Dr. Charles Malik, of Lebanon, had this to say of the Socialist and Communist influences dominating its work:

"I think a study of our proceedings will reveal that the amendments we adopted to the old texts under examination responded for the most part more to Soviet than to western promptings. For the second year an unsuccessful attempt was made to include an article on the right to own property. . . . The concept of property and its ownership is at the heart of the great ideological conflict of the present day. It was not only the Communist representatives who riddled this concept with questions and doubts, a goodly portion of the non-Communist world had itself succumbed to these doubts. A study of this particular debate will reveal the extent to which the non-Communist world has been communistically softened or frightened. It seems incredible that in these economic matters, which reflect indeed much more than mere economic divergencies, the western world is so divided itself as to be incapable of presenting a common front against communism."

On March 16 Secretary of State Dulles asserted that in his opinion President Eisenhower had authority, without consulting Congress, to wage war in Europe or South America in the event any of our treaty allies under the North Atlantic Treaty and the Rio de Janeiro Treaty were attacked. At a press conference that day the following questions were directed to Mr. Dulles and the following answers given by him—New York Times, March 17, 1954:

"Question. Sir, does the fact that the Senate of the United States has ratified the North Atlantic Alliance mean in the event of an attack on an ally we could, within constitutional procedures, retaliate against the attack without action in the Congress?

"Answer. This is a matter which, as you know, was debated very thoroughly in the Congress and in the Senate; at the time that treaty was ratified I was in the Senate; it is my opinion that the provisions of the treaty, which state that an attack upon one of the allies is the same as an attack upon all—or, in other words, that an attack upon

one of our allies is the same as an attack upon the United States—and that is also, I may say, in the Rio pact—that gives the President of the United States the same authority to react as he would have if the United States were attacked.

"Question. Thank you, sir.

"Answer. Whether he would use that authority in every case is a matter for his discretion. In my opinion, he has it.

"Question. He has the right?

"Answer. In my opinion, he has the right.

"Question. Mr. Secretary, if I may go back to one point of yours, you said that in Europe the President had the same authority under the NATO and Rio treaties to retaliate as if the United States was attacked. Well, last Wednesday he seemed to give a pledge that he would not use that because he said that there would be no involvement in war without congressional approval.

"Answer. But if the Senate has given approval in advance, that is a different matter.

"Question. Mr. Secretary, in order to clarify something in my own mind at least, is it your understanding that the President's right to order instant retaliation applies only in the case of an attack either on the United States or another North Atlantic Treaty power because of the understanding that Congress has given?

"Answer. The United States has two treaties that I referred to: One is the so-called Rio Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, which contains the provision that an attack upon one is the same as an attack upon all; that same provision is found in the North Atlantic Treaty. In my opinion—whatever it is worth as a lawyer, and as one who was in the Senate when the North Atlantic Treaty was adopted—I believe that that authorizes, is a consent in advance to, the President reacting against an attack upon one of our allies named in those treaties in the same way that he would be authorized to react in the event of an attack upon the United States itself. I repeat, however, that the fact that the President has that constitutional authority as the result of those treaties in my opinion does not necessarily mean that he would use it. He would use his discretion, I think, as to whether or not to react instantly, or whether to get either a formal declaration of war by the Congress, or whether to have consultations which satisfied himself that that was the will of the Congress. That would be discretionary with the President.

"Question. Mr. Secretary, doesn't the President have that same power under the United Nations Charter itself?

"Answer. In my opinion, no."

It is thus plain that Mr. Dulles still firmly believes just as he did in his address before the American Bar Association in Louisville in April 1952, namely:

"Treaty law can override the Constitution. Treaties, for example, can take powers away from the Congress and give them to the President; they can take powers from the States and give them to the Federal Government or to some international body, and they can cut across the rights given the people by their constitutional Bill of Rights."

The disclosure by Sir Winston Churchill in April 1954 of the secret Roosevelt-Churchill atomic agreement has produced consternation, at least in this country. On April 18, 1954, the columnist Raymond Tucker had this to say in the Sunday papers carrying his column:

"The furious storm in the American Congress and British House of Commons over the ultrasecret Roosevelt-Churchill atomic agreement has renewed and reinforced demand for the Bricker and George amendments to the Constitution. That proposal, which was defeated by a single vote in the Senate, would outlaw personal and private

diplomacy involving the destinies of peoples and nations."

The secret executive agreement made by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill at Quebec gave Britain a veto power over our diplomatic and military policies insofar as the use of A-bombs and H-bombs are concerned. It is without precedent. It involved an international commitment of the gravest character. It was made in wanton disregard of the security interests of the United States. The provisions of the secret Quebec agreement relative to the postwar uses of atomic energy ignored Congress' general power to legislate and the specific legislative power conferred on the Congress by article IV, section 3, of the Constitution:

"The Congress shall have power to dispose of and to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States."

Finally, the nature of the opposition to any limitation on the treaty power has been revealed in the current debate on United Nations Charter revision. To be sure, many advocates of world government seek that end only through formal amendment of the Constitution of the United States. I have commended such people for the respect they have shown for the spirit of our Constitution. In addition, I have always recognized that many sincere and high-minded people who oppose my amendment are not attracted by the world-government idea. The fact remains, however, that the primary source of opposition to my amendment comes from those who seek to set aside the American Declaration of Independence and nullify many of our constitutional protections.

This has been made clear in the hearings before the Wiley Subcommittee on U. N. Charter Revision.

Our Declaration of Independence would necessarily become a meaningless document and an historical relic if the United States were ever reduced to a province in any form of Federal world government. This recommendation, however, has been presented time and again to the Wiley subcommittee in the form of amendments to the charter that would destroy the independence of the United States. Any charter amendments that may be adopted at any U. N. Charter revision conference would no doubt be regarded as treaties, and hence would require the advice and consent of the Senate. If any such amendments that may be adopted undermine the concept of national sovereignty, they can, under our present Constitution, be made effective by the action of two-thirds of the Senators present and voting at any time over the next hundred years. We must, therefore, have a constitutional amendment that will assure the American people an opportunity to pass judgment on any revision of the U. N. Charter that compromises or undermines the independence of the Republic.

A number of world-government enthusiasts advance the reactionary theory that the United Nations Charter should be amended, if necessary, by interpretation rather than by formal amendment. This theory is advanced in staff study No. 2 of the Wiley Subcommittee on U. N. Charter Revision. In fact, the authors of that remarkable document maintain that the charter, without the advice and consent of the Senate, has already been validly and substantially amended. They say:

"We are by no means examining the charter that was drafted in San Francisco in 1945. We are examining the charter of 1954 as it has been amplified by custom and usage, resolutions of the various U. N. organs, and treaties, like the Atlantic Pact, which are consistent with the charter and have a heavy impact on the U. N. system. If we should proceed now to consider amendments to the old charter rather than the new, it would be very much like a surgeon planning a major operation on the basis of a diagnosis made 9 years ago."

That the U. N. Charter can be amended without Senate approval is the most illiberal proposition ever advanced in a Senate document. It is based on the wholly false premise that the United Nations Charter is a world constitution. The United Nations Charter is a treaty. The Senate advised and consented to its ratification in 1945. I shall never stop insisting that the United Nations Charter and all other treaties to which the United States is, or may become a party, are contracts rather than constitutional documents. That was the sense in which the Founding Fathers used the word "treaty" in the Constitution.

For example, Hamilton explained the treaty power in the Federalist, No. 75, as follows: "The power of making treaties . . . relates neither to the execution of the subsisting laws, nor to the enactment of new ones. . . . Its objects are contracts with foreign nations, which have the force of law, but derive it from the obligations of good faith. They are not rules prescribed by the sovereign to the subject, but agreements between sovereign and sovereign."

To repeat, the advocates of world government seek to repeal the American Declaration of Independence. Some would do it by amending the United States Constitution, others seek the approval of the Senate on U. N. Charter amendments, while still others hope to reach world government by informal amendment of the United Nations Charter. The end result is the same—the United States would cease to be a sovereign, independent nation. When independence is destroyed, our liberties are lost. That is one of the most important reasons why we need a constitutional amendment safeguarding the power to make treaties and executive agreements.

Many opponents of my amendment advocate a system of international or world law directly applicable to individuals. More specifically, they urge adoption of the United Nations Draft Statute for an International Criminal Court. This proposed treaty is inconsistent with the complaint lodged against George III in the Declaration of Independence "for transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses."

The principle of the U. N. draft statute for an International Criminal Court has already been embodied in the NATO Status of Forces Agreement approved by the Senate on July 15, 1953. By the terms of this treaty, and for the first time in American history, American soldiers serving abroad in the uniform of their country are made subject to trial in foreign courts under foreign law and without the constitutional protections to which they would otherwise be entitled. The making of this treaty proves how threadbare is the argument that the President and the Senate can always be trusted not to make any dangerous treaty. Although no constitutional amendment can empower the Supreme Court to order the release of Americans in foreign custody, the adoption of an adequate treaty-control amendment will go very far toward eliminating the discrimination as between State Department diplomats stationed abroad and American soldiers drafted and sent abroad to defend foreign soil.

The Constitution of the United States and its Bill of Rights cannot survive the loss of national sovereignty. Most world government plans call for a universal bill of rights along the lines proposed in the U. N. human-rights covenants. These proposed covenants, if adopted by the United States, would repeal the heart of the Bill of Rights, including the great first amendment freedoms of speech, press, religion, and assembly.

At the time I first proposed a constitutional amendment to safeguard the exercise of the treaty-making power, I said that the sovereignty and the Constitution of the United States were at stake. That was on

February 7, 1952. The danger is just as great today as it was then. Now is the time for all patriotic Americans to insist on a policy of enlightened nationalism and to reject in no uncertain terms the rabid internationalism that has brought to so many American homes such untold sorrow and to the Nation itself unprecedented danger.

AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION RELATING TO TERMINATION OF DEFICIT SPENDING

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], I introduce for appropriate reference a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for the imposition of Federal taxes to provide revenues at least equal to appropriations, except in time of war declared by the Congress or when the United States is engaged in open hostility against an external enemy. I ask unanimous consent that an article appearing in the Exeter (N. H.) Newsletter of June 15, 1954, relating to the joint resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the article will be printed in the RECORD.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 2) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for the imposition of Federal taxes to provide revenues at least equal to appropriations, except in time of war declared by the Congress or when the United States is engaged in open hostility against an external enemy, introduced by Mr. BRIDGES (for himself and Mr. BYRD), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The article presented by Mr. BRIDGES is as follows:

Senators STYLES BRIDGES and HARRY BYRD have proposed an amendment to the Constitution that would require the Federal Government to maintain a balanced budget except in the event of war.

Senator BYRD has long been a powerful influence in opposition to efforts to increase the public debt now set at \$275 billion. He was successful last year in balking administration proposals to raise the limit to which the Federal Government may borrow, and it would appear that his opposition now will prevent an increase to the \$290 billion limit that the administration requests. Senator BRIDGES, as chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, must be considered as a strong voice in the opposition. He cites that a continuance of present United States fiscal policy for the next 40 years, or the estimated period that the Nation faces in maintaining a costly defense program would reduce the American dollar in 1994 to a value of about 12½ cents.

The amendment as proposed by BRIDGES and BYRD would mean that Congress at the close of each session, except in time of war, must balance appropriations with income. If appropriations exceeded Government receipts they would have to be met by the levying of new taxes.

The voices of economy are not entirely lost in the midst of the heavy spending of the past two decades. They grow louder now to slow down if possible the policy of inflation to which the Government has long committed itself.

AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION RELATING TO ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, earlier today I introduced a joint resolution. I now ask unanimous consent that the text of the joint resolution and a statement in connection therewith be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 3) and the statement in connection therewith were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is hereby proposed as part of the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States:

"ARTICLE —

"SECTION 1. Each State shall choose a number of electors of the President and Vice President, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress, in the same manner in which its Senators and Representatives are nominated and elected. But no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be chosen elector.

"SEC. 2. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and the House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President and the person having the greatest number of votes for Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such numbers be majorities of the whole number of electors chosen.

"SEC. 3. If no persons voted for as President or Vice President have a majority of the whole number of electors chosen, then from the person having the highest numbers, not exceeding 3, on the lists of those voted for as President and Vice President, the Senate and the House of Representatives, assembled and voting as 1 body, shall choose immediately from the respective lists the President, and then the Vice President, or either, as the case may be; a quorum for these purposes shall consist of three-fourths of the whole number of the Senators and Representatives, and the persons receiving the greatest number of votes for President and for Vice President on the respective roll-calls shall be the President and Vice President. But no person ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to the office of Vice President."

The statement submitted by Mr. MUNDT is as follows:

In today's troubled world freedom has become man's most cherished possession. Self-government is man's greatest weapon in protecting man's freedoms. For self-government to operate effectively and efficiently it

is necessary that free men remain constantly vigilant in protecting the machinery by which self-government is perpetuated and through which the individual citizen finds it possible to assert his preferences and his policies by use of the secret ballot.

For years students of government have had a growing feeling that if Americans in every area of our great country are to have an equally strong voice in determining our decisions at the polls, it is essential that we bring about some reforms in the manner in which our electoral college is elected. Today I am introducing a Senate joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to bring about such needed reforms. Congressman FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Jr., of New York, is introducing a companion resolution in the House today. It is our sincere conviction, shared by many other Americans, that adoption of these proposed reforms will greatly strengthen the voice of individual Americans in shaping the destiny of our great, free Republic.

CONTINUATION IN OFFICE OF CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I introduce a joint resolution to provide for the continuation in office of certain members of the Commission on Governmental Operations.

I ask unanimous consent that I may speak for 5 minutes in explanation of the bill, after which I shall ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be received and, without objection, the Senator may proceed.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 4) to provide for the continuation in office of certain members of the Commission on Governmental Operations, introduced by Mr. McCLELLAN, was read twice by its title.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I request that the clerk read the joint resolution which I have introduced.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will read.

The legislative clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That section 3 of the act entitled "An act for the establishment of a Commission on Government Operations," approved July 10, 1953 (67 Stat. 143), is amended, effective December 31, 1954, by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(c) Continuation of membership upon change of status: Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a), a person appointed to the Commission in the status of a Member of Congress or in the status of a person in the executive branch of the Government, but who thereafter ceases to have such status, shall nevertheless continue as a member of the Commission. If such person returns to private life (except for his membership on the Commission), he shall, from and after such change of status, receive the same compensation as a person originally appointed to the Commission from private life."

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, the passage of the joint resolution is necessary in order that a former Member of this body, the distinguished former Senator from Michigan, Mr. Ferguson, may be permitted to continue to serve on the Commission on Governmental Opera-

tions, better known as the Hoover Commission, or the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government.

Under the original act creating the Commission, it was provided that 4 of the members of the Commission should be appointed by the President of the Senate, 2 of whom should be members of the Senate. Senator Ferguson was appointed as one of the members of the Commission at the time the Commission was created. It is necessary for legislation of this character to be enacted in order that Senator Ferguson may continue to serve on the Commission, since he is no longer a Member of the Senate.

I have discussed the question with both the majority and the minority leadership. So far as I know, there is no objection to the proposal.

With that explanation, I therefore ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 4) to provide for the continuation in office of certain members of the Commission on Governmental Operations was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION RELATING TO ELECTION OF CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT AND SUCCESSION TO OFFICE OF PRESIDENT IN EVENT OF DEATH

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to the nomination and election of candidates for President and Vice President, and to succession to the office of President in the event of the death or inability of the President. I ask unanimous consent that a statement prepared by me be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 9) proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to the nomination and election of candidates for President and Vice President, and to succession to the office of President in the event of the death or inability of the President, introduced by Mr. SMATHERS, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The statement presented by Senator SMATHERS is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR SMATHERS

I introduce for appropriate reference a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the nomination and election of candidates for the offices of President and Vice President, and to the succession to the office of President in the event of the death or inability of the President. I ask unanimous consent that a statement prepared by me

relating to the joint resolution be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point.

The proposed resolution is aimed at modernizing the national election procedures, and is predicated upon a continued widespread interest on the part of the American people to revise the present archaic convention system of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President. This is the sixth time that I have urged the Congress to take some action in bringing about election reforms. Many of us here fervently believe in these reforms and feel no discouragement over previous failures. It is my hope that in this Congress we will finally meet with success.

Radio and television have awakened the voting public to the undemocratic methods used by both political parties in selecting candidates for the highest offices of the land. They are shocked to say the least, and demand that corrective action be initiated through their representatives in the Congress to do away with the selection of candidates for these high offices by machinations of party leaders and backroom political bosses.

Popular polls have demonstrated that over 73 percent of the American people are anxious to have the archaic practice of selecting Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates at a smoke shrouded politically controlled national convention laid to rest. Within both major political parties the average voter is irritably conscious of the fact that he has little, if any, voice; choice or influence in determining who is to be his candidate for President. He is sick and tired of having his party's candidate thrust upon him, and of being forced to vote for handpicked candidates. There is no doubt in my mind that the methods now used have demonstrated themselves to be nothing short of a national disgrace. It is up to us here in the Congress, the duly elected representatives of the American people, to answer their demands by enacting appropriate legislation which will allow them to more actively participate in the selection and election of public officials. My resolution is designed to accomplish this objective.

Efforts to revise and reform the outmoded election machinery of this Nation should be nonpartisan and both major political parties should share the responsibility and be vitally interested in achieving changes in the direction to which my resolution points, for in so doing we will make a substantial contribution toward creating a stronger democracy.

The first proposal contained in my resolution would establish a nationwide primary to nominate party candidates for the office of President. This is not a new proposal. It was previously advocated by former President Woodrow Wilson in his first annual message to the Congress in 1913.

Similar proposals were advocated by the late Senator George Norris, of Nebraska, one of the most able and distinguished Members ever to occupy a seat in this great body, and by the able and distinguished Senator from Illinois, Senator DOUGLAS. Numerous other distinguished leaders in political life also recognized that the selection of a candidate for the high office of President of the United States is all too important to leave solely in the hands of a few haggling, ambitious, and professional politicians.

The second change which the proposed resolution would accomplish would be to abolish the electoral college system and establish a system under which the electoral votes of each of the States would be divided among the candidates on the basis of the percentage of popular votes received by each candidate in the States. This proposal was more recently identified with the former able Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Lodge, and the former distinguished Congressman from Texas, Mr. Ed Gossett. A similar provision

was previously passed by the Senate in 1950 but failed to pass in the House of Representatives. From the very beginning of this Republic, it has been apparent to more critical observers that the electoral college was not functioning as the framers of our Constitution had intended. No other provision of the Constitution of the United States has produced more dissatisfaction and inspired more demands for improvement than that of the provisions of the 12th amendment. This change is long overdue.

The third proposal embodied in the proposed resolution provides for the election of a President and Vice President to be held at the next succeeding regular congressional elections whenever a President dies or is removed and who has still more than 2 years and 90 days remaining of his uncompleted term. Numerous editorials, letters, and polls disclose that the people are firmly of the belief that when the Vice President assumes the office of President under such circumstances that he, the Vice President, should get the endorsement of the people before serving as President for a period of more than 2 years. The proposal has popular support and merits the most serious consideration of the Congress.

The foregoing is generally what my proposed resolution provides. I have not gone into details on these proposals, for it is obvious that there are many technical aspects regarding each of them, and I do not feel that this is the time or the place to go into a long discussion on the many ramifications which they involve. My primary purpose in offering the resolution today is to get it into the machinery of the Congress with the fervent hope that we can have action taken upon it which will eventually materialize in further strengthening our system of democracy. We cannot long continue the further use of the outmoded election procedures which have on several occasions in the past permitted a man to become President of these United States even though he did not receive the largest popular vote, and which permit political leaders and backroom cigar-smoking barons to nominate and elect candidates for the highest offices in this land without regard for the wishes of the American people.

I claim no proprietorship of any of these proposals. All of them have previously been discussed on forums, in debate, and even in the Congress. The task of undertaking the much-needed election reform belongs to all of us, regardless of party affiliation. The voting public of your State and mine are anxious that we cease debating the issue academically and take positive action in the Congress to make these reforms a reality. Good government demands the support of Democrats and Republicans alike to bring about these much needed changes. They are a matter of vital concern to the strength and well-being of our entire democracy. It is up to us in the Congress to go about our labor in the vineyard and diligently work toward accomplishing that which will carry out the wishes of and best serve the American people.

It is my genuine hope that prompt and efficient action will be taken on the proposed resolution in this session of the Congress.

TEMPORARY CONTINUATION OF CERTAIN POST OFFICES

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 1) which was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that hereafter the Postmaster General should not discontinue any United States post office until the ex-

piration of sixty days after he shall have reported to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service of the Senate and the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service of the House of Representatives on the necessity and advisability of such action.

UNITY OF IRELAND

Mr. DIRKSEN (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. MURRAY) submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 11), which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Whereas the House of Representatives, 65th Congress (1919), 3d session, by House Joint Resolution 357, duly passed a resolution declaring that the people of Ireland should have the right to determine the form of government under which they desire to live; and

Whereas the maintenance of international peace and security requires settlement of the question of the unification of Ireland; and

Whereas 26 of the 32 counties of Ireland have been successful in obtaining international recognition for the Republic of Ireland which has, as its basic law, a constitution modeled upon our own American Constitution: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the Republic of Ireland should embrace the entire territory of Ireland unless a clear majority of all of the people of Ireland, in a free plebiscite, determine and declare to the contrary.

AMENDMENT OF RULE RELATING TO PROCEDURE IN COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I submit for appropriate reference a resolution to amend the rules of the Senate. The text of the resolution is identical with the text of a resolution reported to The Senate by the Select Committee To Study Censure Charges. In the confusion and haste to conclude the special session of the Senate in December, this resolution was overlooked.

The resolution is offered by me in my personal capacity and on behalf of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN], and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS].

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The resolution (S. Res. 12), submitted by Mr. WATKINS (for himself and other Senators) was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved, That subsection 3 of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(c) No witness shall be required to testify before a committee or subcommittee with less than two members present, unless the committee or subcommittee by majority vote agrees that one member may hold the hearing, or the witness waives any objection to testifying before one member.

"(d) Committee or subcommittee interrogation of witnesses shall be conducted only by members and authorized staff personnel of the committee or subcommittee and no person shall be employed or assigned to investigative activities until approved by the committee or subcommittee.

"(e) No testimony taken or material presented in an executive session shall be made

public, either in whole or in part by way of summary, unless authorized by majority vote of the committee or subcommittee.

"(f) Vouchers covering expenditures of any investigating committee or subcommittee shall be accompanied by a statement signed by the chairman that the investigation was duly authorized and conducted under the provisions of this rule."

INVESTIGATION OF CERTAIN PROBLEMS RELATING TO INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. MAGNUSON submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 13), which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete study and investigation of any and all matters within its jurisdiction as set forth in section (1) (j) of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, and especially all matters pertaining to—

(1) maritime matters generally, including a continuation of the study of the maritime subsidy program;

(2) communication by telephone, telegraph, radio, and television;

(3) domestic surface transportation;

(4) civil aeronautics; and

(5) fisheries and wildlife, including research, restoration, refuges, and conservation.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this resolution the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized, from February 1, 1955, through January 31, 1956, (1) to make such expenditures as it deems advisable; (2) to employ upon a temporary basis such technical, clerical, and other assistants as it deems advisable; and (3) with the consent of the head of the department or agency concerned, to utilize the reimbursable services, information, facilities, and personnel of any of the departments or agencies of the Government.

SEC. 3. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$_____, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

AMENDMENT OF RULE RELATING TO STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President on behalf of the minority leader and myself, I submit a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration. The resolution would effect the necessary change in the committee structure so as to maintain the same size and seat distribution as prevailed during the 2d session of the 83d Congress.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The resolution (S. Res. 14) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That during the 84th Congress section (1) of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate (relating to standing committees) is amended—

(1) by striking out "eleven" in subsection (e) (relating to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service) and inserting in lieu thereof "thirteen"; and

(2) by striking out "eleven" in subsection (n) (relating to the Committee on Public Works) and inserting in lieu thereof "thirteen."

Sec. 2. During the 84th Congress section (4) of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, as amended, is further amended by inserting "(a)" after "(4)" and by striking out "fourteen" and inserting in lieu thereof "sixteen," and by adding the following new paragraph:

"(b) In the event that during the 84th Congress members of one party in the Senate are replaced by members of the other party, the 21 third-committee assignments shall in such event be distributed in accordance with the following table:

"Senate seats

Majority	Minority
48	48
49	47
50	46
51	45

"Third committee assignments

Majority	Minority
18	3
16	5
14	7
12	9"

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, may I inquire what the purpose of the resolution is?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The resolution would distribute committee seats on the same basis which prevailed during the 2d session of the 83d Congress. The previous resolution pertained only to the 83d Congress. I assure the Senator from Louisiana that the majority leader and the minority leader are in complete agreement on the resolution.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I fully concur in the statement made by the majority leader.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and agreed to.

PROCEDURE IN COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Mr. HENNINGS. Mr. President, I submit for appropriate reference a resolution to amend the standing rules of the Senate to prevent future abuses of committee power. I ask unanimous consent that a statement prepared by me relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The resolution (S. Res. 15) was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved, That rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by deleting subsection 3 and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"3. (a) Committee meetings, other than regular meetings authorized by section 133 (a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 837), held within the District of Columbia, shall be called only upon a minimum of 16 hours' written notice to the office of each committee member. Committee meetings outside the District of Columbia shall be called only upon a minimum of 96 hours' written notice to the office of each committee member. These provisions may

be waived by the assent of the majority of the members of the committee.

"(b) Each committee is authorized to fix the number of its members (but not less than one-third of the entire membership) who shall constitute a quorum thereof for the transaction of such business as may be considered by said committee, subject to the provisions of section 133 (d) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946.

"(c) Subcommittees, as required, shall be appointed by the committee chairman, subject to the approval of the majority of the committee, and shall ordinarily consist of no less than three members, a proportionate ratio of whom shall be members of the minority (the designation of the majority and minority members of a subcommittee shall be subject to the approval of the majority and minority members of the committee respectively in caucus assembled). Subcommittees of less than three members may be designated by the chairman, subject to the approval of the majority of the committee.

"(d) Committee hearings (whether public or in executive session) and committee investigations shall be scheduled and conducted upon the majority vote of the full committee in a meeting at which a majority of the committee is actually present.

"(e) A resolution or motion scheduling hearings or ordering a particular investigation shall state clearly and with particularity the subject thereof, which resolution may be amended only upon a majority vote of the full committee in a meeting at which a majority of the committee is actually present. No hearing shall be initiated by a subcommittee without the approval of a majority of the members of the full parent committee.

"(f) The chairman, or a member designated by him, shall consult with appropriate Federal law-enforcement agencies with respect to any phase of an investigation which may result in evidence exposing the commission of Federal crimes, and the results of such consultation shall be reported to the committee before witnesses are called to testify therein.

"(g) No committee report shall be issued unless a draft of such report is submitted to the office of each committee member 24 hours in advance of the meeting at which it is to be considered and is adopted at a meeting at which a majority is actually present.

"(h) No testimony taken or material presented in an executive session shall be made public, either in whole or in part or by way of summary, unless authorized by a majority vote of the committee.

"4. (a) Witnesses at committee hearings (whether public or in executive session) shall have the right to be accompanied by counsel, of their own choosing, who shall have the right to advise witnesses of their legal rights and to make objections concerning the propriety of questions and to matters of procedure, as well as to submit legal memorandums in support of his objections.

"(b) Rulings on motions or objections shall be made by the member presiding, subject to appeal to the members present on motion of a member.

"(c) At least 24 hours prior to his testifying, a witness shall be given a copy of that portion of the motion or resolution scheduling the hearing stating the subject of the hearing; at the same time he shall be given a bill of particulars or a statement of the subject matters about which he is to be interrogated.

"(d) It is the policy of the Senate that only evidence and testimony which is reliable and of probative value shall be received and considered by a committee. The privileged character of communications between clergyman and parishioner, doctor and patient, lawyer and client, member of the press and

confidential source of information, and husband and wife shall be scrupulously observed.

"(e) No testimony shall be taken in executive or public session unless at least two members of the committee are present. But the full committee, by majority vote, may authorize the taking of testimony by a single member.

"(f) Committee interrogation of witnesses shall be conducted only by members and authorized staff personnel of the committee.

"(g) All testimony shall be given under oath or affirmation.

"(h) (i) Every witness shall have the right to make complete and brief answers to questions and to make concise explanations of such answers.

"(ii) Every witness who testifies in a hearing shall have a right to make an oral statement and to file a sworn statement which shall be made part of the transcript of such hearing, but such oral or written statement shall be relevant to the subject of the hearing.

"(i) A stenographic verbatim transcript shall be made of all committee hearings. Copies of such transcript, so far as practicable, shall be available for inspection or purchase at regularly prescribed rates from the official reporter by any witness or person mentioned in a public hearing. Any witness and his counsel shall have the right to inspect only the complete transcript of his own testimony in executive session.

"5. (a) Insofar as practicable, any person whose activities are the subject of investigation by the committee, or about whom adverse information is proposed to be presented at a public hearing of the committee, shall be fully advised by the committee as to the matter into which the committee proposes to inquire and the adverse material which is proposed to be presented. Insofar as practicable, all material reflecting adversely on the character or reputation of any individual which is proposed to be presented at a public hearing of the committee shall be first reviewed in executive session to determine its reliability and probative value and shall not be presented at a public hearing except pursuant to majority vote of the full committee.

"(b) If a person is adversely affected by evidence or testimony given in a public hearing or in an executive hearing the transcript of which is to be released, in whole or in part, that person shall have the right to request that he be allowed to appear before the committee, upon subpoena or otherwise, and testify in his own behalf. If allowed by the committee to appear, such person shall have the rights secured to witnesses under section 4 (above). If this request is not granted by the committee, such person shall be permitted to file with the committee a sworn statement concerning such testimony, which statement will be incorporated into the record of the hearing at which he was adversely mentioned, unless the full committee, by majority vote, decides to publish such statement elsewhere in the record.

"(c) Subject to the provisions of section 4 (d), any witness who gives testimony before the committee in an open hearing which reflects adversely on the character or reputation of another person may be required by the committee to disclose his sources of information, unless to do so would endanger the national security.

"6. Subpenas shall be issued only with the approval of a majority of the full committee, unless the full committee by majority vote delegates such authority to the chairman and the ranking minority member acting jointly. Upon the request of any member of the committee the question of whether a subpoena shall be issued or remain in force if already issued shall be decided by majority vote of the full committee.

"7. The composition and selection of, and changes in, the professional and clerical staff

of a committee shall be subject to the vote of a majority of the members of the committee.

"8. (a) Subject to the physical limitations of the hearing room and consideration of the physical comfort of committee members, staff and witnesses, equal access for coverage of the hearings shall be provided to the various means of communications, including newspapers, magazines, radio, newsreels, and television. It shall be the duty of the committee chairman to see that the various communication devices and instruments do not unreasonably distract, harass, or confuse the witness and interfere with his presentation.

"(b) No witness shall be televised, filmed, or photographed during the hearing if he objects on the ground of distraction, harassment, or physical handicap.

"9. The application of this rule shall be supervised in the Senate by the presiding officer of the Senate and four Members selected by the Senate (not more than two of the members selected shall be of the same party), who shall have authority (1) to receive and investigate complaints of alleged violations of the rule filed by persons claiming to be aggrieved or by members, (2) to advise committee chairmen of their conclusions and their suggestions, and (3) to present their findings to the Senate, with such recommendations for remedial and disciplinary action, if any, they deem appropriate.

"10. As used in this rule:

"'Committee' shall mean any standing, select, or special committee of the Senate (except the majority and minority policy committees) and any subcommittees of the foregoing.

"'Person' includes an individual, partnership, trust, estate, association, corporation, or society."

SEC. 2. Such rule XXV is further amended by redesignating subsection 4 thereof as subsection 11.

The statement presented by Mr. HENNING is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HENNING

I am introducing today a resolution to amend rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate. I should like to make a brief statement explaining the purpose of this resolution and enumerating my reasons for introducing it.

For some years now, the American people, and, indeed, freedom-loving peoples in all corners of the earth, have been increasingly concerned with the alleged abuse of power by certain committees and subcommittees of the United States Congress. Some of these allegations and fears have been ill-founded, certainly, but all too frequently a substantial basis for concern has existed. Increasingly, I am glad to relate, Members of Congress have become aware of this legitimate concern, as is evidenced by the constantly growing number of proposed codes of fair procedure which have been introduced in both Houses of this greatest of legislatures. In the 83d Congress alone, 8 different measures proposing such codes were introduced in the Senate. Extensive hearings were conducted by a subcommittee of the Committee on Rules and Administration. Seventy prominent Americans, including many of the most alert and able Members of the Congress, either appeared and testified before the subcommittee or submitted statements explaining their opinions toward such proposals. Events in the recent congressional elections indicate full well that the voters of the United States have decided that abuse of committee powers shall not be tolerated.

In the last session of the Senate, I joined with 18 other Senators to sponsor S. Res. 256, which provided for rules to prevent committee abuse of power. I felt at that time, and I still feel, that the provisions of S. Res. 256 were good, and that they would, if en-

acted, substantially improve the conduct of inquisitorial investigations and hearings.

However, as a member of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, I have for some time been conscious of a special obligation in this matter of reform of committee procedure. Accordingly, I feel that I must again urge the Senate to improve its procedures at the earliest possible moment.

Because I have become aware of certain substantial objections to Senate Resolution 256, I am introducing a resolution which I feel meets these objections. My resolution is similar, in many respects, to Senate Resolution 256, but it has been framed with full consideration for the objections raised to that resolution by persons who testified at the subcommittee hearings. I have also given full attention to the Report on Congressional Investigations of the American Bar Association's Special Committee on Individual Rights as Affected by National Security. I might add that members of that committee consulted with me in the course of their activities, and their recommendations are in accord with my long-held opinions on this subject. I have taken full account of the recommendations of the American Bar Association, as approved by the House of Delegates in August 1954.

My resolution differs from Senate Resolution 256 in several important respects. While Senate Resolution 256 proposed a special "Code of Fair Committee Procedure" for Senate committees, I have framed my resolution as an amendment to the Standing Rules of the Senate. Senate Resolution 256 was intended to apply only to committees when acting "as organs of inquiry and investigation," and did not apply to committees pursuing "normal legislative functions." I am concerned lest this distinction prove unworkable; consequently, my resolution will apply to all committees at all times, and provides essentially for ultimate control of all committee activities by a majority of the members of the full committee.

Senate Resolution 256 was intended to extend certain guaranties and rights to persons adversely affected by testimony before Senate committees; these rights were quite detailed and could, perhaps, be abused by unscrupulous persons to obstruct the processes of such committees. In any case, these rights would be operative only if a committee majority decided that a person had been "adversely affected." In the absence of such determination, aggrieved persons would have no opportunity formally to present their answers to such testimony. My resolution assures all such persons of the opportunity to present their answers to such damaging allegations, while it contains no provisions which could be used by such persons to hamper the course of committee activity.

Senate Resolution 256 was intended largely to eliminate "one-man investigations." I agree with the objective of this provision. But I also realize that the tremendous range of the responsibilities confronting the Senate frequently necessitates such investigations or hearings. My resolution allows for such. But it also requires that a majority of the full committee must first authorize the holding of such a "one-man hearing," thus assuring to the full committee the right to control and check irresponsible members of the committee, and at the same time, allowing the work of the Senate to go forward.

Recently, we have all witnessed the distressing spectacle of subcommittees, often one-man subcommittees, launching recklessly forth on investigative paths which seem to afford opportunity for personal publicity. This situation is deplorable. Consequently, my resolution will require that subcommittee hearings be approved in advance by parent committees, thus restoring to such committees the authority and responsibility which has, on occasion, been usurped from them.

One additional provision of my resolution should be mentioned today. On several occasions in the past, I have been notified that a meeting of a committee or subcommittee of which I was a member was to be held the next day, or perhaps the second day following, in a place far removed from the District of Columbia. Several other Senators have related to me similar experiences which befell them. Obviously, no Senator can always be able immediately to drop everything with which he is occupied, and board a plane or train for some distant corner of the country. Accordingly, my resolution requires that meetings outside of the District of Columbia can be called only upon a minimum of 96 hours' written notice to the office of all committee members, thus insuring that all members will be able to make plans to attend the meetings of the committees to which they are assigned. To facilitate prompt action, where such is necessary, however, this provision may be waived by a majority vote of the committee.

My resolution contains many other changes from the original provisions of Senate Resolution 256—changes which, I feel, are improvements thereupon. I will not detail these further at this time.

I would like to emphasize at this point, however, my strong belief that all congressional committees should make strenuous efforts to follow the rules of evidence applicable in the courts of law and other judicial and quasi-judicial tribunals. These rules of fair play have been tested through the ages and for the most part are based on reason and logic.

In past speeches on congressional investigations, I have noted that these investigations or hearings have, in general, been of two substantially different types—one, the legislative hearing and the other, the inquisitorial hearing. It is the latter type that has aroused so much public concern.

Nearly all congressional committees at one time or another conduct both types and, at times, a legislative hearing may easily develop into a probe or exposé of conditions or individuals and take on an inquisitorial aspect. Procedures that seem adequate for the conduct of legislative hearings are not necessarily appropriate for purely investigative or inquisitorial hearings. And, as I have said before, one of the principal difficulties with the investigative type of hearing in the recent past, I think, stems in great part from our failure to note the basic difference between the two types of hearings and our consequent failure to apply different rules to them.

In legislative hearings the purpose is to develop concise and adequate information in order to formulate intelligent legislative policy. Such hearings often involve the wisdom of actions that Government officials have taken and invariably explore questions of governmental policy and the administration of particular programs. Such hearings seldom, however, explore the integrity or loyalty of individuals, and the committees holding such hearings have not had to concern themselves with the problem of providing persons under attack with an adequate opportunity to defend themselves. When the problem presents itself, however, I think committees ought to give it special attention.

In the case of inquisitorial investigations to ferret out disloyalty or dishonesty, the purpose is, or at least it ought to be, to supplement the extensive investigatory machinery at work in the executive branch and to provide information on which to base legislation, that is, to strengthen our laws dealing with crime and corruption generally, and in particular, with acts and conspiracies against national security.

While I suggest that all congressional committees may with profit in all types of hearings follow the rules of evidence of the law courts, I think it absolutely imperative that

a committee, when conducting a hearing, inquisitorial or investigative in nature, follow the rules of evidence.

In conclusion, I think it can be fairly said that the basic problem of orderly procedure and fair play in all congressional hearings cannot, in the end, be reached by rules alone. They can only help. Committee chairmen must be always conscious of the great responsibility imposed upon them in the conduct of investigations.

This responsibility involves moral standards, self-restraint, and traditional ideals of fair play. In Anglo-Saxon countries, since King John's time, this has been known as due process of law.

In my 4 years as a member of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration I have seen many legislative proposals for changing the Senate rules governing committee procedure. During this same time, I have been conscious of the Senate's failure to make any progress. No measure has yet reached the Senate floor. With this in mind, I shall urge the Rules Committee not only to consider the problem immediately, but to report some adequate measure to the Senate at the earliest opportunity and I shall further urge the adoption of such measure by the Senate.

I ask the Senate of the United States to give careful consideration to this resolution, and I again emphasize my belief that we must act at once to prevent future abuses of senatorial power. The time for temporizing is long past. Our citizens demand that we act.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. THYE (for himself, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. ALLOTT, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. BEALL, Mr. BENDER, Mr. CASE of South Dakota, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. CLEMENTS, Mr. COTTON, Mr. DANIEL, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. DUFF, Mr. DWORSHAK, Mr. ERVIN, Mr. GEORGE, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. GREEN, Mr. HENNINGSON, Mr. HILL, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. IVES, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERR, Mr. KUCHEL, Mr. LANGER, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. MALONE, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania, Mr. MARTIN of Iowa, Mr. MCCLELLAN, Mr. McNAMARA, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PURTELL, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. SCHOEPFEL, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. SMATHERS, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. WELKER, Mr. WILEY, and Mr. YOUNG), submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 16), which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration as follows:

Resolved, That rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by adding at the end thereof a new section as follows:

"(5) (a) A standing committee to be known as the Committee on Small Business and to consist of 13 Senators shall be appointed at the commencement of each Congress.

"(b) It shall be the duty of such committee to study and survey by means of research and investigation all problems of American small-business enterprises, and to obtain all facts possible in relation thereto which would not only be of public interest, but which would aid the Congress in enacting remedial legislation, and to report to the Senate from time to time the results of such studies and surveys. No proposed legislation shall be referred to such committee and such committee shall not have power to report by bill or otherwise have legislative jurisdiction."

SEC. 2. The Select Committee on Small Business established by Senate Resolution 58, 81st Congress, agreed to February 20, 1950, is hereby abolished. The employees, records, and property of the Select Committee on Small Business on the effective date of this resolution shall thereupon become the employees, records, and property, respectively, of the standing committee established by this resolution.

SEC. 3. Section (4) of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended to read as follows:

"(4) Each Senator shall serve on two standing committees and no more; except that not to exceed twenty-one Senators of the majority party, and not to exceed nine Senators of the minority party, who are members of the Committee on the District of Columbia, the Committee on Government Operations, the Committee on Small Business, or the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service may serve on three standing committees and no more."

SEC. 4. This resolution shall be effective on and after the date of beginning of the second regular session of the Eighty-fourth Congress.

REPORT OF SUBCOMMITTEE ON MINERALS, MATERIALS, AND FUELS OF COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the report of the Subcommittee on Minerals, Materials, and Fuels of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs be printed as a Senate document as of January 4, 1955.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

FHA INVESTIGATION—REPORT OF SENATE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, pursuant to Senate Resolution 229, I submit a report (No. 1) on the FHA investigation by that committee, and ask that it be printed, with illustrations.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Indiana? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON DEFENSE PRODUCTION (H. REPT. NO. 1)

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, from the Joint Committee on Defense Production, I submit, pursuant to section 712 (b) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, the Fourth Annual Report of the Joint Committee on Defense Production together with a report from each agency performing functions under authority of that act.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be received and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON DEFENSE PRODUCTION ON UNITED STATES TIN CORP. LOANS (H. REPT. NO. 2)

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, in accordance with section 712 (b) of the

Defense Production Act, as amended, I submit a report of the Joint Committee on Defense Production on Government loans and Government-guaranteed loans extended to the United States Tin Corp. under authority of that act.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be received and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

MUTUAL DEFENSE TREATY WITH REPUBLIC OF CHINA—REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. As in executive session, the Chair lays before the Senate Executive A, 84th Congress, 1st session, a mutual defense treaty between the United States and the Republic of China, signed at Washington on December 2, 1954. Without objection, the injunction of secrecy will be removed from the treaty, and the treaty, together with the President's message will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the President's message will be printed in the RECORD. The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The message from the President is as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Mutual Defense Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of China, signed at Washington on December 2, 1954.

I transmit also for the information of the Senate a document containing statements made by the Secretary of State and the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs on the occasion of the initialing of the treaty on December 2, 1954, together with a joint statement regarding conclusion of negotiations for the treaty issued simultaneously in Washington and Taipei on December 1, 1954.

There is further transmitted for the information of the Senate the report made to me by the Secretary of State regarding the treaty.

Finally, there are transmitted for the information of the Senate texts of notes exchanged by the Secretary of State and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China on December 10, 1954, which, while not a part of the treaty, express agreed understandings as to certain phases of its implementation.

The Mutual Defense Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of China is defensive and mutual in character, designed to deter any attempt by the Chinese Communist regime to bring its aggressive military ambitions to bear against the treaty area.

This Mutual Defense Treaty, taken in conjunction with similar treaties already concluded with Japan, Korea, the Philippines, and Australia and New Zealand, reinforces the system of collective security in the Pacific area. It is also complementary to the action taken in the signing of the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty at Manila on September 8, 1954.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the treaty submitted herewith, and advise and consent to its ratification.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 6, 1955.

(Enclosures: 1. Report of the Secretary of State. 2. Mutual Defense Treaty with the Republic of China. 3. Joint statement regarding conclusion of negotiations for the Mutual Defense Treaty. 4. Statements by the Secretary of State and the Chinese Foreign Minister on the occasion of the signing of the treaty. 5. Texts of notes exchanged on December 10, 1954.)

VISIT TO SENATE OF PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVES AND OTHER PERSONS ATTENDING THE WORLD ASSEMBLY FOR MORAL REARMAMENT

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, we are privileged today to have with us eight representatives from parliaments of other countries. Besides these gentlemen, there are in the galleries representatives of about 40 nations who are in Washington attending the Moral Rearmament Conference. They represent politics, industry, labor, and military organizations. The assembly has been held under the leadership of Dr. Frank N. D. Buchman, the founder of Moral Rearmament. Parliamentary members from 11 nations have been in attendance, and present on the floor of the Senate, pursuant to the rules of the Senate, are those whose names I shall read, and I ask them to rise as I call their names:

The Honorable John McGovern, for 24 years Labor member of the British Parliament for Shettleston, Glasgow.

The Honorable Oskar Leimgruber, Chancellor of the Swiss Confederation, 1943-51.

The Honorable P. N. Rajabhoj, member of Parliament, India; secretary of political organizations representing 60 million of the scheduled castes.

The Honorable R. T. Lim, member, House of Representatives, the Philippines.

The Honorable Takeshi Togano, member, Japanese Upper House; executive member, Right-Wing Socialist Party, Japan.

The Honorable G. W. A. Duthie, member of the Federal Parliament of Australia, and executive member, Australian Labor Party.

The Honorable Abolfazl Hazeghi, former member of the Iranian Parliament; personal representative of the Shah of Iran.

Brigadier Abdel el Fettah Hassan, Deputy Minister of State for Sudan in the Egyptian Government, Cairo; personal representative of the Prime Minister of Egypt to the World Assembly.

(As their names were read the distinguished visitors rose in their places in the rear of the Chamber to the left of the center aisle, and were greeted with applause by the Senate.)

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I also ask that the visitors from abroad who are present in the galleries and who have

been in Washington for about 10 days, attending the Moral Rearmament Conference, also rise in their places, in order that Senators may be given the opportunity of greeting them.

[The visitors rose and were greeted with applause.]

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The representatives of the foreign governments who are guests of the Senate today are assured that they are heartily welcome.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I rise to join my distinguished colleague from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] former chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in extending a cordial welcome to the distinguished visitors now present, and to express our appreciation of the wonderful work they are doing in the cause of world peace, understanding, and good will among men.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, to what has been said by the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin and by the distinguished Senator from New Jersey I should like to add that it was my privilege to attend one of the sessions of the Moral Rearmament Assembly at the Shoreham Hotel a few evenings ago, and to hear some of the representatives of parliaments from other countries speak. I was inspired by the message they presented. It was my pleasure also to view a play entitled "The Dictator's Slippers." I wish every Member of the House and the Senate would see that play as presented by the members of the Moral Rearmament Assembly. It is a most inspiring and thoughtful production, and well adapted to make people think of the basic changes which must be made if the purposes of freedom are to be realized. I welcome the presence here today of the representatives of the participating countries. I understand presentations of plays will continue throughout the week at the Shoreham Hotel, and I am sure Members of the House and the Senate will be free to attend the presentations of the several plays which the Moral Rearmament Assembly has prepared.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I desire to associate myself with the remarks made by the Senator from Wisconsin, the Senator from New Jersey, and the Senator from South Dakota. I, too, have come in contact with many of our distinguished visitors who are in attendance upon the Moral Rearmament Conference, and I know they are very zealous in the cause of peace. I have found they are doing a great deal of good in the world. In their approach to world problems they evince a spirit and ideals which, if generally followed, should lead toward lasting peace. I think it is wonderful that these representatives of the various nations should be associated together in this fine effort.

I had the pleasure of visiting with Moral Rearmament in Caux, Switzerland, and I found that they were doing fine work there. Present at that time were representatives from all over the world, who had met in the cause of peace. It was inspiring to see the spirit of brotherhood which existed. We all thank them for their very fine work.

THE RULES OF THE SENATE

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, 2 years ago, on the opening of the 83d Congress, a number of us, under the leadership of the distinguished junior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], moved to proceed to the adoption of rules for the guidance of the proceedings of the Senate.

We did this, at that time, on the ground that it was the duty and responsibility of each newly organized Senate to adopt, anew, its own rules of procedure. We felt that it would be timely, at the opening of the new Senate, to adopt such critical changes in the rules as might be urgently required. All of us who joined in this move felt that one such rule which required modification was rule XXII, the cloture rule—the rule that permits a minority of the Senate to enforce its will upon the majority.

When that motion was made 2 years ago, the presiding officer of the Senate was the then Vice President of the United States, the Honorable ALBEN W. BARKLEY, who is today, to the great joy and satisfaction of all of us, a Member of this body, a colleague and fellow Senator. Vice President BARKLEY received the motion and, by implication, ruled it to be in order.

After some debate, a motion to table was made; and that motion carried. Thus, the Senate sidestepped the issue of adopting new rules at the opening of the session.

Mr. President, I believed at the time with all my heart that this was the correct, the proper, and the mandatory procedure to be followed. I still believe it today. This year, Mr. President, the opening day of the new Congress passed without the making of a motion to adopt new rules. This did not mean however—certainly, so far as I am concerned, and I think I can speak for a number of my colleagues in the Senate—that we have abandoned the position we took 2 years ago. We maintain that position. We subscribe to it.

I think it is inevitable that on the opening day of some new Congress in the not too distant future, the Senate will agree to adopt rules of procedure as a part of the process of newly organizing the Senate. I believe that is the democratic way and the proper way. I hope it will not be necessary by that time to seek a change in rule XXII. I hope that by that time rule XXII will have been modified in the course of the legislative session. I hope it will be modified this year.

I must, in all good conscience, tell my colleagues that I am going to do everything I can to see that rule XXII is modified at the earliest possible date, thus freeing the Senate from the strait-jacket of paralysis in which it has been confined by rule XXII in its present form.

And I shall do all I can, as a Member of this body, to fight for reasonable and equitable civil-rights legislation—meaningful legislation, legislation that will mark real progress on the civil-rights front.

Mr. President, it is sometimes forgotten that when we urge civil-rights legis-

lation, we are not pleading for special interest or special privilege; we are not asking for special favors for a specially privileged group. Instead, we are asking for equal rights for all groups of our fellow citizens. We are asking for simple justice, even a small measure of justice for some of our fellow citizens who for too long have been denied the equal justice under law that is guaranteed them by the Constitution.

Mr. President, I maintain—and I believe there is a wealth of supporting evidence on the point—that the Senate must adopt new rules at the opening of each new Congress, and that past failure to do so represents an impairment of the democratic process, and of the dignity and prerogatives of the Senate.

Rules, Mr. President, are procedural safeguards; and I know of no body in the world in which procedural matters are superior in quality or sanctity to substantive matters. Yet here in the Senate we have, in the past, acquiesced in a practice which places the rules of the Senate in a vastly more privileged position than the substantive matters which it is our high function to consider and to act upon. No Congress can bind a previous Congress in matters of legislative substance. Yet it is maintained that the Senate of today, the Senate of the 84th Congress, is bound absolutely by rules adopted more than a century ago, and is even powerless to change them in the face of the determined will of a minority of the Senate, which can debate indefinitely any proposal for a change in the rules, without being subject to limitation or cloture of any kind. No other kind of motion is thus placed beyond the reach of limitation of debate. This gives the preexisting rules a privileged and sacrosanct position beyond any other matter with which the Senate concerns itself.

Mr. President, is ours a government of law or a government of self-perpetuating rules?

Much is made of the argument that the Senate is a continuing body. I do not know quite what that means. I do not believe it. But this is an abstract notion. The concrete question is: Are the rules of the Senate automatically continuing, like the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the United States?

There is no parliamentary or legislative body on earth of which I have knowledge in which the rules of procedure are thus privileged, and immune from re adoption at the opening of each new parliament, or legislature, or congress.

No Member of this Senate—not a single one—has ever had a voice in the adoption of the full body of the rules of the Senate. No one of our Members has ever voted "Yea" or "Nay" as to whether this particular set of rules should be adopted by the Senate, to guide its procedures.

On Wednesday a number of new Members took their oaths, under the Constitution, to represent their States, the people of their States, and the general welfare of the Nation in the Senate of the United States. Those new Senators

have taken their seats and have become Members of this august body. They have thus become equals among us, theoretically equal in voting privilege and other fundamental prerogative to every other Member of the Senate. Yet not one of them has had, or will have had, a voice in the adoption of the rules of the Senate. Each one of them will have been denied that voice and that authority, which were exercised by their distant predecessors who actually moved and adopted the rules of the Senate.

When these new Senators stood for election, did they ask their constituents to vote for them as Senators subject to the rules adopted by the Senate 150 years ago? No, Mr. President; they were elected by the people as full and equal Members of this body, entitled to the full authority of the representation of their constituencies.

The Constitution says, in article V, that—

No State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

Yet, Mr. President, many States here represented have had no voice, either recently or at any time in the past, in the adoption of the whole body of the rules of the Senate.

Those States were admitted to the Union subject to the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the United States; but nowhere do our Constitution or laws provide that they were admitted to the Union subject to the rules of the Senate. Yet, under prevailing practice, the many States admitted since the adoption of the rules of the Senate have been bound by the rules of the Senate without their consent or participation in the formulation of those rules. I submit that this is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution. I submit that we should, of right, adopt our rules at the opening of every new Congress, just as the House of Representatives does, and just as every other parliamentary body on earth does. For instance, that is true of the British House of Lords.

All of us know that at the end of a Congress everything the Senate has pending in the way of legislation comes to an end, and we must begin all over again. The committees cease to exist; the calendar is cleared.

On Wednesday we organized the Senate anew. We elected a new President pro tempore, a new Secretary, and a new Sergeant at Arms. Soon we shall elect new committee chairmen and new committees. We shall begin a new calendar and shall introduce new bills. We should also have adopted our rules anew.

Mr. President, in the early days of our country, when the membership of the Senate was small, and the men who composed the Senate were intimately familiar with each others' views, as the result of long association in the formation of our great Republic, the early Senates simply acquiesced in the adoption of rules at the opening of new Congresses. The same type of acquiescence was true in the House of Representatives for some 30 years, when the rules adopted contained provision that they

were to carry over into subsequent Congresses.

In 1890, the House of Representatives realized the necessity for fundamental changes in its rules, in order to prevent the abuse of majority rule; and at the opening of the 51st Congress the House proceeded to abolish the carryover of House rules, and again to readopt its rules at the opening of each new Congress.

The only real difference between the House's experience and that of the Senate is that until today the Senate has continued to acquiesce in continuing its rules from one Congress to the next. It is my belief that we should follow the practice of the House.

Mr. President, I, personally, feel that a number of changes in the rules are eminently desirable.

I feel that rule XIX should be changed, so as to require a ruling from the Chair, before a Senator can be compelled to take his seat, under that rule.

I believe that rule XXXVII should be changed, so as to require a yea-and-nay vote on all treaties and international agreements coming before the Senate for concurrence.

I believe that rule XII should be similarly changed, so as to require a yea-and-nay vote on constitutional amendments adopted for submission to the States for ratification.

And above all, Mr. President, I feel that rule XXII should be changed—the presently ineffective and self-perpetuating cloture rule. I feel that paragraph 3 of that rule, which forbids cloture on any proposal to change any rule, is the most undemocratic—indeed the most antidemocratic—provision in any rule, regulation, or statute to be found in the United States.

Rule XXII should be appropriately amended, so as to make it conform to democratic practice.

Mr. President, I remember that 2 years ago when this motion was made, the then designated chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration promised to bring upon the floor an amendment to rule XXII. Such a proposal—not a satisfactory one, from my viewpoint—was reported from the Rules Committee, but it was never brought up for debate. I fear a similar development this year.

I assure you, however, Mr. President, that whatever I can do, as a Member of the Senate, to prevent a stalemate on rule XXII, will be done.

Cloture, Mr. President, must be included among the effective instruments of legislative action. There must always be assurance of adequate debate; but the unlimited filibuster must go.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, on January 3, 1953, a motion was made in the Senate by the Senator from New Mexico, Mr. Anderson, jointly with the Senator from New York, Mr. Lehman, who has just addressed the Senate; the senior Senator from New York, Mr. Ives; the late Senator Tobey, of New Hampshire; the Senators from Rhode Island, Mr. Green and Mr. Pastore; the then Senator from New Jersey, Mr. Hendrickson; the Senators from West Virginia,

Mr. Kilgore and Mr. Neely; the Senator from Pennsylvania, Mr. Duff; the Senators from Montana, Mr. Murray and Mr. Mansfield; the Senators from Washington, Mr. Magnuson and Mr. Jackson; the Senator from Illinois, Mr. Douglas, who is now present in the Chamber; the Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Kennedy; the Senator from Oregon, Mr. Morse; the late Senator Hunt, of Wyoming; and myself.

The motion declared that "each House may determine the rules of its proceedings" in accordance with article I, section 5, of the Constitution, and provided that the Senate should take up for immediate consideration the adoption of rules for the Senate of the 83d Congress.

That motion was debated energetically and intelligently on January 6 and January 7. A motion was made on January 7 by the late distinguished Senator Taft, of Ohio, to table the motion of the Senator from New Mexico. The motion to table was agreed to by a vote of 70 to 21.

That debate during the early days of the 83d Congress was a historic debate. Those of us who participated in it did so with the conviction that the Senate of each new Congress had the right—and we believe it still has such right and should exercise it under article I, section 5—to establish its own rules of procedure. During the 83d Congress the Senate decided not to do so. Many of us who participated in that debate still believe that the Senate has the right and should exercise the right to establish its own rules.

I make this statement for the RECORD in order to make our position clear. It is not my intention, nor is it the intention of a number of my colleagues with whom I have discussed this question, to make a similar motion at this time. We do want the Senate to understand, however, and we do want the RECORD to note, that our convictions remain unchanged.

In view of the fact that the pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 6 and 7, 1953, contain all the arguments that support our position, I shall not burden the Senate or the RECORD at this time with a repetition of those arguments.

In conclusion I desire to make one statement to the Senate. It is my sincere and honest conviction that the present rules of the Senate governing debate are not consistent with the requirements of orderly procedure in a democracy. A number of us will again move in an orderly manner to change those rules, and it is our hope that the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration will give our proposal fair and favorable consideration.

It is also my sincere and deep conviction that the United States Congress should enact new legislation in the area of human rights which will guarantee by law the dignity of every human being living in this great Nation. It is my intention to join with a number of my colleagues in introducing a series of specific legislative proposals to accomplish that objective. Those bills will be referred to the appropriate committees. We will seek hearings for those proposals and congressional action looking to their adoption.

I pray and hope that the 84th Congress will make progress toward achieving our objective. We have no pride of authorship. We have no set of priorities. Any step forward toward the goal of human dignity and opportunity for all Americans is a step we will enthusiastically and wholeheartedly support.

With this statement, Mr. President, I resume my seat.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I wish to associate myself with the remarks which have been made by the able junior Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN] and the eminent junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY].

I desire to invite attention to a point which was referred to by the Senator from New York. I suppose there is no more permanent body in the world than the House of Lords in England, in which the members hold membership, not for a stated period of time, but for life, once they attain their majority. This is the permanent and continuing body par excellence; and yet, as the Senator from New York had pointed out, at each session the House of Lords proceeds to adopt anew the rules which will govern its procedure. I hardly think we can claim to be more royal than the King, or greater lords than the members of the British House of Peers.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, 2 years ago when I first became a Member of the United States Senate I listened—I believe it was on the occasion of the first debate in this Chamber on the subject—to the discussion of a motion which was made, by which the cloture rule of the Senate would have been changed.

When the time came for a vote on that motion I was one of a very few Members of the Senate who voted in favor of changing the rules with respect to unlimited debate. I believe my vote was in the public interest.

As I look back on my brief experience in the Senate, I can recall at least two occasions upon which a full-blown filibuster took place in the Senate. Members of the Senate were required to remain in attendance all day and all night, and all the next day, and all the next night, until the very health of some Members of the Senate was impaired. I think it was the ugliest spectacle I recall having witnessed as a Member of the United States Senate. It added particular weight to what I thought were compelling reasons for the Senate itself changing that portion of the rules. Indeed, the filibuster almost became the reason for killing a piece of legislation, in which the people of my State were vitally interested. I refer to the submerged lands legislation.

Of course, the filibuster was finally broken. If it had not been broken, Members of the Senate would never have had an opportunity to cast their votes either in favor of that piece of legislation or against it.

One comes to the United States Senate to stand up and be counted on issues. One comes here to vote either in favor of pending proposals or against them. Yet when a filibuster is resorted to, it means that Members of the Senate are precluded from an opportunity of stand-

ing up and being counted for or against proposed legislation.

So I wish to associate myself with my friends who have preceded me in this brief discussion today, and to say that I look forward to an opportunity to limit what seems to me to be the ugliest type of undemocratic procedure by which this great body attempts to conduct its business.

I wish to make passing comment upon a new recommendation which has been made by many of my seniors with respect to rules by which the procedures of Senate committees should be conducted. In that regard I am most happy that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH] has permitted me to become a cosponsor with him of a series of suggested amendments to the rules of the Senate, by which committee proceedings would be required to follow a definite pattern, which would enable committees to approach a little nearer to the dignity and decorum of courts of law, and would afford some guaranty that the rights of individuals would be protected.

I hope, therefore, that the Senate, in an American fashion, not in a partisan fashion, will, before too long, lay down rules and guide lines by which, in these modern days, modern business can be conducted along modern legislative lines.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I wish to commend the junior Senator from California for the vote he cast when the original proposal for cloture was voted on in the Senate. It was a courageous vote, and it commended the junior Senator from California to me.

However, I should like to refer to the statement he made in which he implied that the extended discussion on the offshore oil giveaway was a filibuster. It was not a filibuster. It was an extended discussion, intended to educate, not only the Members of the Senate, but the people of the country at large. We were always ready, at the appropriate time, to have the Senate vote on the issue. The purpose of a filibuster is to prevent a vote. We wished to have extended discussion. However, we were quite willing that, at the end of that extended discussion, the Senate should vote on the issue. Indeed, we wanted a vote taken on the question before the Senate.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, first let me say that I acquit my good friend and able colleague from Illinois of any desire to participate in a filibuster 2 years ago. However, I cannot acquit some of my other colleagues in the Senate who participated in that debate, because it is my distinct recollection that some of them stated during the debate that their purpose was not to inform the public but to prevent a vote from being taken on the issue then pending.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I merely wish to say to my good friend from California that I occupied the floor during that extended debate perhaps as long as any other Senator occupied it. Certainly it was not my intention to participate in a filibuster.

However, I believe that the debate to which the Senator from California refers is the debate on the atomic energy bill of last year. I did not take part in that debate for reasons of health, al-

though I voted with Senators who had subjected the bill to an extended examination on the floor of the Senate.

I realize that the dividing line between what is extended debate and what is a filibuster is a shadowy one, and it is a very difficult one to draw in individual instances. I do say, however, in behalf of those Senators who believe as I do, that it has never been our intention to so prolong any discussion as to prevent a vote.

Occasionally Members of the Senate are not thoroughly advised as to the nature of certain bills under consideration, and it is also true that the public is not always thoroughly advised with respect to such bills. Therefore a thorough discussion of the issues is essential in the interest of democratic government.

It is true that last year one Member of the Senate did say that he was engaged in a filibuster. I believe it was an inadvertent statement on his part, made during the course of an impromptu and extemporaneous speech, which did not represent the real conviction of the Senator who made it. Certainly that statement did not represent the convictions of those of us who entertained ideas similar to his on the matter under discussion.

I apologize for speaking at such great length on this subject, but it is very important that the Record be kept straight. I could not sit idly by and permit my good friend from California to imply that those of us who opposed the offshore oil giveaway and the atomic energy bill were trying to prevent a vote. We were trying to educate the public on monstrous proposals to give away public rights.

Mr. KUCHEL. All I wish to add is that the Record speaks for itself. When one Senator concedes on the floor of the Senate that he is participating in a filibuster, I believe some of us may be pardoned for believing that that is his desire.

I may also say to my very good friend from Illinois that some Senators who spoke during the off-shore oil debate told me—and I assume that they were speaking their minds—that there was not going to be a vote in the Senate on that bill.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KUCHEL. I yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. I suggest to the Senator from California that if he will look at the record of the debate on the offshore oil bill, and also on the atomic energy bill, he will find that not once, but a great many times, we made it clear that we had no intention of blocking a vote on those bills, but would join in urging that a vote be had on both issues after there had been a reasonable debate. We never claimed—with one exception—that there was a filibuster in progress.

I believe the Senator from California will recall that I made the suggestion to his colleague, who was then the majority leader, that we lay aside the consideration of the atomic energy bill and take up the question of changing the cloture rule.

Mr. KUCHEL. I am sure the Senator from New York will concede that there were other Members of the Senate who indicated, whether in good faith or in jest I do not know, that we would not have an opportunity to vote.

Mr. LEHMAN. I do not recall any Senator making the suggestion that we were not willing to have a vote within a reasonable time.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 39 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, January 10, 1955, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1955

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, as we daily assemble in this Chamber to legislate for the highest welfare of our beloved country, may our thoughts and desires, our deliberations and decisions, always be in harmony with Thy holy will and Thy divine plans and purposes.

Inspire us with a clear perception of those moral and spiritual laws and principles which Thou hast ordained as the only sure foundation on which to build a nation with an expanding character and influence and an enduring civilization.

Grant that we may be men and women in whom our fellow men and all mankind can repose the utmost confidence and who are walking worthy of the high vocation with which we have been entrusted.

May our President, our Speaker, and all our chosen representatives be blessed with wisdom and understanding, with faith and fortitude, as they strive to hasten the dawning of that glorious day when there shall be peace on earth and good will among men.

Hear us in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 1. Concurrent resolution fixing the hour of assembly of the two Houses of Congress to receive communications from the President.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares a recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 12 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.

JOINT SESSION OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE HELD PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 1 TO HEAR AN ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER of the House presided. The Doorkeeper announced the Vice President and the Members of the United States Senate who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, the Vice President taking the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. On the part of the House the Chair appoints as members of the committee to escort the President of the United States into the Chamber, the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. McCormack; the gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. Cooper; and the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Martin.

The VICE PRESIDENT. On the part of the Senate, the Chair appoints as members of the committee of escort the Senator from Texas, Mr. JOHNSON; the Senator from Georgia, Mr. GEORGE; and the Senator from California, Mr. KNOWLAND.

The Doorkeeper announced the ambassadors, ministers, and chargés d'affaires of foreign governments.

The Ambassadors, Ministers, and Chargés d'affaires of foreign governments entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them.

The Doorkeeper announced the Cabinet of the President of the United States.

The members of the Cabinet of the President of the United States entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

At 12 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m., the Doorkeeper announced the President of the United States.

The President of the United States, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and stood at the Clerk's desk. [Applause, the Members rising.]

The SPEAKER. Members of the Congress, I have the high privilege and the great honor of presenting to you the President of the United States. [Applause, the Members rising.]

THE STATE OF THE UNION—ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 1)

The PRESIDENT. Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the Congress, my friends, first, I do most sincerely thank you from the bottom of my heart for the cordiality of your welcome, and I extend cordial greetings to the 84th Congress. We shall have much to do together; I am sure that we shall

get it done, and that we shall do it in harmony and good will. And here I am certain you will permit me this morning a personal allusion. The district where I was born has been represented in this Congress for more years than he cares to remember, I suppose, by our distinguished Speaker. Today is his birthday and I want to join with the rest of you in felicitating him and in wishing him many happy returns of the day. [Applause, the Members rising.]

Now, ladies and gentlemen, at the outset, I believe it would be well to remind ourselves of this great fundamental of our national life: our common belief that every human being is divinely endowed with dignity and with worth and inalienable rights. This faith, with its corollary—that to grow and flourish people must be free—shapes the interests and the aspirations of every American.

From this deep faith have evolved three main purposes of our Federal Government:

First, to maintain justice and freedom among ourselves and to champion them for others so that we may work effectively for enduring peace;

Second, to help keep our economy vigorous and expanding, thus sustaining our international strength and assuring better jobs, better living, better opportunities for every citizen;

And third, to concern ourselves with the human problems of our people so that every American may have the opportunity to lead a healthy, productive, and rewarding life.

It is under these three headings that I shall present to you today, ladies and gentlemen, the thoughts that I believe appropriate to this occasion.

Now, foremost among these broad purposes of government is our support of freedom, justice, peace.

It is of the utmost importance, then, that each of us understand the true nature of the world struggle now taking place.

It is not a struggle merely of economic theories, or of forms of government, or of military power. The issue is the true nature of man. Either man is the creature whom the Psalmist described as "a little lower than the angels," crowned with glory and honor, holding "dominion over the works" of his Creator; or, man is a soulless, animated machine to be enslaved, used and consumed by the state for its own glorification.

It is, therefore, a struggle which goes to the roots of the human spirit, and its shadow falls across the long sweep of man's destiny. This prize, so precious, so fraught with ultimate meaning, is the true object of the contending forces in the world.

In the past year there has been progress justifying hope for the ultimate rule of freedom and justice in the world. Free nations are collectively stronger than at any time in recent years.

Just as nations of this hemisphere, in the historic Caracas and Rio conferences, have closed ranks against imperialistic communism and strengthened their economic ties, so free nations elsewhere have forged new bonds of unity.

Recent agreements between Turkey and Pakistan have laid a foundation for

increased strength in the Middle East. With our understanding support, Egypt and Britain, Yugoslavia and Italy, Britain and Iran have resolved dangerous differences. The security of the Mediterranean has been enhanced by an alliance among Greece, Turkey, and Yugoslavia. Agreements in Western Europe have paved the way for unity to replace past divisions which have undermined Europe's economic and military vitality. The defense of the West appears likely at last to include a free, democratic Germany participating as an equal in the councils of NATO.

In Asia and the Pacific, the pending Manila Pact supplements our treaties with Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Korea, and Japan, and our prospective treaty with the Republic of China. These pacts stand as solemn warning that future military aggression and subversion against the free nations of Asia will meet united response. The Pacific Charter also, adopted at Manila, is a milestone in the development of human freedom and self-government in the Pacific area.

Under the auspices of the United Nations, there is promise of progress in our country's plan for the peaceful use of atomic energy.

Finally, today the world is at peace. It is, to be sure, an insecure peace. Yet all humanity finds hope in the simple fact that for an appreciable time there has been no active battlefield on earth. This same fact inspires us to work all the more effectively with other nations for the well-being, the freedom, the dignity, of every human on earth. In the ultimate achievement of this great purpose lies the only sure promise of security and permanent peace for any nation, including our own.

These developments are heartening. But sobering problems remain.

The massive military machines and ambitions of the Soviet-Communist bloc still create uneasiness in the world. All of us are aware of the continuing reliance of the Soviet Communists on military force, of the power of their weapons, of their present resistance to realistic armament limitation, and of their continuing effort to dominate or intimidate free nations on their periphery. Their steadily growing power includes an increasing strength in nuclear weapons. This power combined with the proclaimed intentions of the Communist leaders to communize the world, is the threat confronting us today.

To protect our nations and our peoples from the catastrophe of a nuclear holocaust, free nations must maintain countervailing military power to persuade the Communists of the futility of seeking to advance their ends through aggression. If Communist rulers understand that America's response to aggression will be swift and decisive—that never shall we buy peace at the expense of honor or faith—they will be powerfully deterred from launching a military venture engulfing their own peoples and many others in disaster. Now this, of course, is a form of world stalemate. But in this stalemate each of us—every American—may and must exercise his high duty to

strive in every honorable way for enduring peace.

The military threat is but one menace to our freedom and security. We must not only deter aggression; we must also frustrate the effort of Communists to gain their goals by subversion. To this end, free nations must maintain and reinforce their cohesion, their internal security, their political and economic vitality, and their faith in freedom.

In such a world, America's course is clear:

We must strengthen the collective defense under the United Nations Charter and gird ourselves with sufficient military strength and productive capacity to discourage resort to war and protect our Nation's vital interests.

We must continue to support and strengthen the United Nations. At this moment, by vote of the United Nations General Assembly its Secretary General is in Communist China on a mission of deepest concern to all Americans: seeking the release of our never-to-be-forgotten American aviators and all other United Nations prisoners wrongfully detained by the Communist regime.

We must also encourage the efforts being made in the United Nations to limit armaments and to harness the atom to peaceful use.

We must expand international trade and investment and assist friendly nations whose own best efforts are still insufficient to provide the strength essential to the security of the free world.

We must be willing to use the processes of negotiation whenever they will advance the cause of just and secure peace.

In respect to all these matters, we must, through a vigorous information program, keep the peoples of the world truthfully advised of our actions and purposes. This problem has been attacked with new vigor during the past months. I urge that the Congress give its earnest attention to the great advantages that can accrue to our country through the successful and expanded operations of this information program.

We must carry forward our educational exchange program.

Now, to advance these many efforts, the Congress must act in this session on appropriations, legislation, and treaties. Today I shall mention especially our foreign economic and military programs.

The recent economic progress in many free nations has been heartening. The productivity of labor and the production of goods and services are increasing in ever-widening areas. There is a growing will to improve the living standards of all men. This progress is important to all our people. It promises us allies who are strong and self-reliant; it promises a growing world market for the products of our mines, our factories, our farms.

But only through steady effort can we continue this program. Barriers still impede trade and the flow of capital needed to develop each nation's human and material resources. Wise reduction of these barriers is a long-term objective of our foreign economic policy—a policy of an evolutionary and selective nature, assuring broad benefits to our own and to other peoples.

We must gradually reduce certain tariff obstacles to trade. These actions should, of course, be accompanied by a similar lowering of trade barriers by other nations, so that we may move steadily together toward economic advantage for all. We must further simplify our customs procedures. We must facilitate the flow of capital and continue technical assistance, both directly and through the United Nations. This must go to less developed countries to strengthen their independence and raise their living standards. Many another step must be taken in the free world to release forces of private initiative.

On January 10, by special message, I shall submit specific recommendations for carrying forward the legislative phases of our foreign economic policy.

Our many efforts to build a better world include the maintenance of our military strength. This is a vast undertaking. Over 4 million Americans—servicemen and civilians—are on the rolls of the Defense Establishment. During the past 2 years, by attacking duplication and overstaffing, by improved procurement and inventory controls, by concentrating on the essentials, many billions of dollars have been saved in our defense activities. I should like to mention certain fundamentals underlying this vast program.

First, I repeat that a realistic limitation of armaments and an enduring, just peace remain our national goals; we maintain powerful military forces because there is no present alternative—they are forces designed for deterrent and defensive purposes, able instantly to strike back with destructive power in response to any attack.

Second, we must stay alert to the fact that undue reliance on one weapon or preparation for only one kind of warfare simply invites an enemy to resort to another. We must, therefore, keep in our Armed Forces balance and flexibility adequate to our needs.

Third, to keep our Armed Forces abreast of the advances of science, our military planning must be flexible enough to utilize the new weapons and techniques which flow ever more speedily from our research and development programs. The forthcoming military budget therefore emphasizes modern airpower in the Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps and increases the emphasis on new weapons, especially those of rapid and destructive striking power.

It seeks continuous modernization of our Army. It accelerates the continental defense program and the build-up of military reserve forces. It continues a vigorous program of stockpiling strategic materials and strengthening our mobilization base. It provides for reduction of forces in certain categories and their expansion in others, to fit them to the military realities of our time. These emphases in our defense planning have been made at my personal direction after long and thoughtful—even prayerful—study. In my judgment, they will give our Nation a defense accurately adjusted to the national need.

Fourth, pending a world agreement on armament limitation, we must continue to expand our supplies of nuclear weap-

ons for our land, naval, and air forces. We shall continue our encouraging progress, at the same time, in the peaceful use of atomic power.

Fifth, in the administration of these costly programs, we demand the utmost efficiency. We must assure our people not only of adequate protection but also of a defense that can and will be resolutely carried forward from year to year until the threat of aggression has disappeared.

To help maintain this kind of armed strength and to improve its efficiency, I urge the enactment of several important measures.

The first concerns the Selective Service Act which expires next June 30. For the foreseeable future, our standing forces must remain much larger than voluntary methods can sustain. We must, therefore, extend the statutory authority to induct men for 2 years of military service.

The second kind of measure concerns the rapid turnover of our most experienced servicemen. This process seriously weakens the combat readiness of our Armed Forces and is unnecessary and extravagantly expensive. To encourage more trained servicemen to remain in uniform, I shall, on the 13th of this month, propose a number of measures to increase the attractions of a military career. These measures will include more adequate medical care for dependents, survivors' benefits, more and better housing, and selective adjustments in military pay and other allowances.

And, third, I shall present a program to rebuild and strengthen the civilian components of our Armed Forces. Because it will go far in assuring fair and equitable participation in military service, it is of particular importance to our combat veterans. In keeping with our historic military policy, the program is designed to build civilian reserves capable of effective military service in an emergency in lieu of maintaining active forces in excess of the Nation's immediate need.

Through this program the individual will be able to discharge one of his obligations to the Nation; equally, the Nation will be able to discharge one of its obligations to a potential future serviceman: namely, to give him the greatest possible chance of survival in time of war.

An effective defense requires continuance of our aggressive attack on subversion at home. In this effort we have, in the past 2 years, made real progress. FBI investigations have been reinforced by a new Internal Security Division in the Department of Justice; the security activities of the Immigration and Naturalization Service have been revitalized; an improved security system is in effect throughout the Government; the Department of Justice and the FBI have been armed with new legal weapons forged by the 83d Congress.

We shall continue to ferret out and to destroy Communist subversion.

We shall, in the process, carefully preserve our traditions and the basic rights of every American citizen.

Our civil-defense program is also a key element in the protection of our country. We are developing cooperative methods with State governors, mayors, and voluntary citizen groups in building the civil defense. The significance of this organization in time of war is obvious; its swift assistance in disaster areas last year proved its importance in time of peace.

An industry capable of rapid expansion and essential materials and facilities available in time of emergency are indispensable. I urge, therefore, a 2-year extension of the Defense Production Act and title II of the First War Powers Act of 1941. These are cornerstones of our program for the development of an adequate mobilization base.

At this point, I should like to make this additional observation.

Our quest for peace and freedom necessarily presumes that we who hold positions of public trust must rise above self and section—that we must subordinate to the general good our partisan, and our personal pride and prejudice. Tirelessly, with united purpose, we must fortify the material and spiritual foundations of this land of freedom. As never before, there is need for unhesitating cooperation among the branches of our Government.

At this time the executive and legislative branches are under the management of different political parties. This fact places both parties on trial before the American people.

In less perilous days of the past, division of governmental responsibility among our great parties has at times produced indecision approaching futility. We must not let this happen in our time. We must avoid a paralysis of the will for peace and international security.

Now in the traditionally bipartisan areas—military security and foreign relations—I can report to you that I have already, with the present leaders of this Congress, exchanged assurances of unreserved cooperation. Yet, the security of our country requires more than maintenance of military strength and success in foreign affairs; these vital matters are in turn dependent upon concerted and vigorous action in a number of supporting programs.

I say, therefore, to the 84th Congress:

In all areas basic to the strength of America, there will be—to the extent I can insure them—cooperative, constructive relations between the executive and legislative branches of this Government. Let the general good be our yardstick on every great issue of our time. In that pledge I should include, also, the similar pledge of every head of department or independent agency in this Government.

Our efforts to defend our freedom and to secure a just peace are, of course, inseparable from the second great purpose of our Government: to help maintain a strong, growing economy—an economy vigorous and free, in which there are ever-increasing opportunities, just rewards for effort, and a stable prosperity that is widely shared.

In the past 2 years, many important governmental actions helped our economy adjust to conditions of peace. Controls were removed from wages, prices,

and materials. Tax revisions encouraged increased private spending and employment. Federal expenditures were sharply reduced, making possible a record tax cut. These actions, together with flexible monetary and debt management policies, helped to halt inflation and stabilize the value of the dollar. A program of partnership in resource development was begun. Social security and unemployment insurance laws were broadened. New laws started the process of balancing farm production with farm markets. Shipbuilding and stockpiling programs strengthened key sectors of the economy while improving our mobilization base. A new housing law brought impressive progress in an area fundamental to our economic strength and closed loopholes in the old law that permitted dishonest manipulation. Many of these programs are just beginning to exert their stimulating effect upon the whole economy and upon specific communities and industries throughout the country.

Nineteen hundred and fifty-four was one of the most prosperous years in our history. Business activity surges with new strength. Production is rising. Employment is high. Toward the end of last year average weekly wages in manufacturing were higher than ever before. Personal income after taxes is at a record level. So is consumer spending. Construction activity is reaching new peaks. Export demand for our goods is strong. State and local government expenditures on public works are rising. Savings are high, and credit is readily available.

So, today, the transition to a peacetime economy is largely behind us.

The economic outlook is good.

Now the many promising factors I have mentioned do not guarantee sustained economic expansion; but they do give us a strong position from which to carry forward our economic growth. If we, as a people, act wisely, our annual national output can rise within a decade from its present level of about \$360 billion to \$500 billion, measured in dollars of stable buying power.

The budget message of January 17, the economic report on the 20th of the month, and several special messages will set forth in detail programs to foster the growth of our economy and to protect the integrity of the people's money. Today I discuss these only in general terms.

Government efficiency and economy remain essential to progress toward a balanced budget. More than \$10 billion were cut from the spending program first proposed in the budget of January 9, 1953. So expenditures of that year were six and a half billions below those of the previous year. In the current fiscal year Government spending will be nearly four and a half billion dollars less than in the fiscal year ending last June 30. New spending authority has been held below expenditures, reducing, thus, Government obligations accumulated over the years.

Last year we had a large tax cut and, for the first time in 75 years, a basic revision of tax laws. It is now clear that defense and other essential Government

costs must remain at a level precluding further tax reductions this year. Although excise and corporation income taxes must, therefore, be continued at their present rates, further tax cuts will be possible when justified by lower expenditures and by revenue increases arising from the Nation's economic growth. I am hopeful that such reductions can be made next year.

At the foundation of our economic growth are the raw materials and energy produced from our minerals and fuels, lands and forests, and water resources. With respect to them, I believe that the Nation must adhere to three fundamental policies: First, to develop, wisely use, and to conserve basic resources from generation to generation; second, to follow the historic pattern of developing these resources primarily by private citizens under fair provisions of law, including restraints for proper conservation; and, third, to treat resource development as a partnership undertaking—a partnership in which the participation of private citizens and State and local governments is as necessary as is Federal participation.

This policy has encouraged local public bodies and private citizens to plan their own power sources. Increasing numbers of applications to the Federal Power Commission to conduct surveys and prepare plans for power development are evidence of local response.

The Federal Government and local and private organizations have been encouraged to coordinate their developments. This is important because Federal hydroelectric developments supply but a very small fraction of the Nation's power needs. Such partnership projects as Priest Rapids in Washington, the Coosa River development in Alabama, the Markham Ferry in Oklahoma already have the approval of this Congress. This year justifiable projects of a similar nature will again have administration support.

Now, of course, the Federal Government must shoulder its own partnership obligations by undertaking projects of such complexity and size that their success requires Federal development. In keeping with this principle, I again urge the Congress to approve the development of the Upper Colorado River Basin to conserve and assure better use of precious water essential to the future of the West.

In addition, the 1956 budget will recommend appropriations to start 6 new reclamation projects and more than 30 new Corps of Engineers' projects of varying size. Going projects and investigations of potential new resource developments will be, of course, continued.

A great need in this broad field is a nationwide comprehensive water-resources policy firmly based in law. Such a policy is under preparation and, when completed, will be submitted to the Congress for its consideration.

Continued vigilance will be maintained over our fisheries, wildlife resources, the national parks and forests, and the public lands; and we shall continue to encourage an orderly development of the Nation's mineral resources.

A modern highway system is essential to meet the needs of our growing population, our expanding economy, and our national security. We are accelerating our highway improvement program under existing State and Federal laws and authorizations. But, this effort will not, in itself, assure our people of an adequate system. This problem has been carefully considered by the Conference of State Governors and by a special advisory committee on a national highway program, composed of leading private citizens. I have received the recommendations of the Governors' Conference, and will shortly receive the views of the special committee. Aided by their findings, I plan to submit on January 27 recommendations which will meet our most pressing national highway needs.

In further recognition of the importance of transportation to our economic strength and security, the administration, through a Cabinet committee, is thoroughly examining existing Federal transportation policies to determine their effect on the adequacy of transportation services. This is the first such comprehensive review ever undertaken directly by the executive branch of the Government in modern times. We are not only examining major problems facing the various modes of transport; we are also studying closely the interrelationships of civilian and Government requirements for transportation. Legislation will be recommended to correct such policy deficiencies as we find.

The Nation's public works activities are tremendous in scope. It is estimated that more than \$12 billion will be expended in 1955 for the development of land, water, and other resources; control of floods and navigation and harbor improvements; construction of roads, schools, and municipal water supplies, and disposal of domestic and industrial wastes. Many of the Federal, State, and local agencies responsible for this work are highly efficient. But public works activities are closely interrelated and have a substantial influence on the growth of the country. Moreover, in times of threatening economic contraction, they may become a valuable sustaining force. Efficient planning and execution of the Nation's public works require the coordination of Federal activities and effective cooperation with State and local governments.

The Council of Economic Advisers, through its public works planning section, has made important advances during the past year in effecting this coordination and cooperation. To give more emphasis and continuity to this essential coordination, I shall request the Congress to appropriate funds for the support of an Office of Coordinator of Public Works in the Executive Office of the President.

Now a most significant element in our growing economy is an agriculture that is stable, prosperous, and free. The problems of our agriculture have evolved over many years and cannot be solved overnight; nevertheless, governmental actions last year hold great promise of fostering a better balance between production and markets and, consequently,

a better and more stable income for farmers.

Through vigorous administration and new authority provided by the 83d Congress, surplus farm products are now moving into consumption. From February 1953 through November 1954, the rate of increase in Government-held surpluses has been greatly reduced by our moving into use more than 2 billion 300 million dollars' worth of Government-owned farm commodities. Domestic consumption remains high, and farm exports will be higher than last year. As a result of the flexibility provided by the Agricultural Act of 1954, we can move toward less restrictive acreage controls.

Thus, farm production is gradually adjusting to markets, markets are being expanded, and stocks are moving into use. We can now look forward to an easing of the influences depressing farm prices, to reduced Government expenditures for purchase of surplus products, and to less Federal intrusion into the lives and plans of our farm people. Agricultural programs have been redirected toward better balance, greater stability, and sustained prosperity. We are headed in the right direction. I urgently recommend to the Congress that we continue resolutely on this road.

Greater attention must be directed to the needs of low-income farm families. Twenty-eight percent of our farm operator families have net cash incomes of less than \$1,000 per year. I shall later submit recommendations designed to assure the steady alleviation of their most pressing concerns.

Because drought also remains a serious agricultural problem, I shall recommend legislation to strengthen Federal disaster assistance programs. This legislation will seek an improved appraisal of need, better adjustment of the various programs to local conditions, and a more equitable sharing of costs between the States and the Federal Government.

The prosperity of our small business enterprises is an indispensable element in the maintenance of our economic strength. Creation of the Small Business Administration and tax laws facilitating small-business expansion are but two of the many steps this Government has taken to encourage smaller enterprises. I recommend that Congress extend the Small Business Act of 1953 now due to expire next June.

We come now to the third great purpose of our Government—its concern for the health, productivity, and well-being of all our people.

Every citizen wants to give full expression to his God-given talents and abilities and to have the recognition and respect accorded under our great traditions. Americans want a good, material standard of living—not simply to accumulate possessions, but to fulfill a legitimate aspiration for an environment in which their families may live meaningful and happy lives. Our people are committed, therefore, to the creation and preservation of opportunity for every citizen, opportunity to lead a more rewarding life. They are equally committed to the alleviations of una-

voidable misfortune and distress among their fellow citizens.

The aspirations of most of our people can best be fulfilled through their own enterprise and initiative, without Government interference. This administration, therefore, follows two simple rules: First, the Federal Government should perform an essential task in this field only when it cannot otherwise be adequately performed; and second, in performing that task, our Government must not impair the self-respect, the freedom and the incentive of the individual. So long as these two rules are observed, the Government can and must fully meet its obligations without creating a dependent population or a domineering bureaucracy.

During the past 2 years, notable advances were made in these functions of Government. Protection of old age and survivors' insurance was extended to an additional 10 million of our people by action of Congress. Legislation was enacted to provide unemployment insurance protection to some 4 million additional Americans. Stabilization of living costs and the halting of inflation protected the value of pensions and savings. A broad program now helps to bring good homes within the reach of the great majority of our people. With the States, we are providing more clinics, hospitals, and nursing homes for patients with chronic illnesses. Also with the States, we have begun a fruitful expansion in the restoration of disabled persons to employment and to useful lives. In the areas of Federal responsibility, we have made historic progress in eliminating from among our people demeaning practices based on race or color.

All of us may be proud of these achievements during the past 2 years. Yet essential Federal tasks remain to be done.

As part of our efforts to provide decent, safe, and sanitary housing for low-income families, we must carry forward the housing program authorized during the past Congress. We must also authorize contracts for a firm program of 35,000 additional public housing units in each of the next 2 fiscal years. This program will meet the most pressing obligations of the Federal Government into the 1958 fiscal year for planning and building public housing. By that time the private building industry, aided by the Housing Act of 1954, will have had the opportunity to assume its full role in providing adequate housing for low-income families.

The health of our people is one of our most precious assets. Knowledge available to combat disease and disability should be fully used. Otherwise we as a people are guilty not only of neglect of human suffering but also of wasting our national strength.

Advances in medical care are not available to enough of our citizens. Our Nation must do more to reduce the impact of accident and disease. Two fundamental problems confront us: First, high and ever-rising costs of health services; second, serious gaps and shortages in those services.

By special message on January 24 I shall propose a coordinated program to strengthen and improve existing health services. This program will continue to reject socialized medicine. It will emphasize individual and local responsibility. Under it, the Federal Government will neither dominate nor direct, but it will serve as a helpful partner.

The recommendations will include a Federal health reinsurance service to encourage the development of better voluntary health insurance coverage by private organizations. I shall recommend measures to improve the medical care of that group of our citizens who, because of need, receive Federal-State public assistance.

To reduce the gaps in medical services I shall propose:

New measures to facilitate construction of needed health facilities and help reduce shortages of trained health personnel;

Vigorous steps to combat the misery and national loss involved in mental illness;

Improved services for crippled children and for maternal and child health;

Better consumer protection under our existing pure food and drug laws; and finally,

Strengthened programs to combat the increasingly serious pollution of our rivers and streams and the growing problems of air pollution.

Last year's expansion of social-security coverage and the new program of improved medical care for public-assistance recipients together suggest modification of the formula for Federal sharing in old-age-assistance payments. I recommend modification of the formula where such payments will in the future supplement benefits received under the old-age and survivors insurance system.

It is the right of every American, from childhood on, to have access to knowledge. In our form of society, this right of the individual takes on a special meaning, for the education of all our citizens is therefore imperative to the maintenance and invigoration of America's free institutions.

Today we face grave educational problems. Up-to-date analyses of these problems and their solutions are being carried forward through the individual State conferences, and the White House conferences to be completed this year.

However, such factors as population growth, additional responsibilities of schools, and increased and longer school attendance have produced an unprecedented classroom shortage. This shortage is of immediate concern to all our people. Affirmative action must be taken now.

Without impairing in any way the responsibilities of our States, our localities, communities, or families, the Federal Government should serve as an effective agent in dealing with this problem. I shall forward a special message to the Congress on February 15, presenting a program dealing with this shortage.

To help the States do a better job, we must strengthen their resources for preventing and dealing with juvenile delinquency. I shall propose Federal legislation to assist the States in dealing with this nationwide problem. We shall carry forward the vigorous efforts of the administration to improve the international control of traffic in narcotics and, in cooperation with State and local agencies, to combat narcotic addiction in our own country.

I should like to speak to you now of additional matters of importance to all our people, and especially to our wage earners.

During the past year certain industrial changes and the readjustment of the economy to conditions of peace brought unemployment and other difficulties to various localities and industries. These problems are engaging our most earnest attention. But for the overwhelming majority of our working people, the past year has meant good jobs. Moreover, the earnings and savings of our wage earners are no longer depreciating in value. Because of cooperative relationships between labor and management, fewer working days were lost through strikes in 1954 than in any year in the past decade.

The outlook for our wage earners can be made still more promising by several legislative actions.

First, in the past 5 years we have had economic growth which will support an increase in the Federal minimum wage. In the light of present economic conditions, I recommend its increase to 90 cents an hour. I also recommend that many others, at present excluded, be given the protection of a minimum wage.

Second, I renew my recommendation of last year for amendment of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 to further the basic objectives of that statute. I especially call to the attention of the Congress amendments dealing with the right of economic strikers to vote in representation elections and the need for equalizing the obligation under the act to file disclaimers of Communist affiliation.

Third, the administration will propose other important measures, including occupational safety, workmen's compensation for longshoremen and harbor workers, and the 8-hour laws applicable to Federal contractors. Legislation will also be proposed respecting non-occupational disability insurance and unemployment compensation in the District of Columbia.

On January 11 I shall propose a pay adjustment plan for civilian employees outside the postal field service to correct inequities and increase individual pay rates. I shall also recommend voluntary health insurance on a contributory basis for Federal employees and their dependents. In keeping with the Group Life Insurance Act passed in the 83d Congress, this protection should be provided on the group insurance principle and purchased from private facilities. Also on January 11, I shall recommend a modern pay plan, including pay increases, for postal field employees. As part of this program, and to carry for-

ward our progress toward elimination of the large annual postal deficit, I shall renew my request for an increase in postal rates. Again I urge that in the future the fixing of rates be delegated to an impartial, independent body.

Needed improvements in survivor, disability, and retirement benefits for Federal personnel have been extensively considered by an appropriate committee. The committee's proposals would strengthen and improve benefits for our career people in government. I endorse their broad objectives. Full contributory coverage under old-age and survivors' insurance should be made available to all Federal personnel, just as in private industry. For career military personnel, the protection of the old-age and survivors' insurance system would be an important and long-needed addition, especially to their present unequal and inadequate survivorship protection. The military retirement pay system should remain separate and unchanged. Certain adjustments in the present civilian personnel retirement systems will be needed. However, these systems also are a basic part of a total compensation and should be separately and independently retained.

I also urge the Congress to approve a long overdue increase in the salaries of Members of Congress and of the Federal judiciary. In my opinion, this raise should be substantial because I believe it should be to a level commensurate with their heavy responsibilities.

Our concern for the individual in our country requires that we consider several additional problems.

We must continue the program to help our Indian citizens improve their lot and make their full contribution to national life.

Two years ago I advised the Congress of injustices under existing immigration laws. Through humane administration, the Department of Justice is doing what it legally can to alleviate hardships. Clearance of aliens before arrival has been initiated, and except for criminal offenders, the imprisonment of aliens awaiting admission or deportation has been stopped. Certain provisions of law, however, have the effect of compelling action in respect to aliens which are inequitable in some instances and discriminatory in others. These provisions should be corrected in this session of the Congress.

As the complex problems of Alaska are resolved, that Territory should be expected to achieve statehood. In the meantime, there is no justification for deferring the admission to statehood of Hawaii. I again urge approval of this measure.

We have three splendid opportunities to demonstrate the strength of our belief in the right of suffrage. First, I again urge that a constitutional amendment be submitted to the States to reduce the voting age for Federal elections. Second, I renew my request that the principle of self-government be extended and the right of suffrage granted to the citizens of the District of Columbia. Third, I again recommend that we work with the States to preserve the voting

rights of citizens in the Nation's service overseas.

In our determination to keep faith with those who in the past have met the highest call of citizenship, we now have under study the system of benefits for veterans and for surviving dependents of deceased veterans and servicemen. Studies will be undertaken to determine the need for measures to ease the readjustment to civilian life of men required to enter the Armed Forces for 2 years of service.

In the advancement of the various activities which will make our civilization endure and flourish, the Federal Government should do more to give official recognition to the importance of the arts and other cultural activities. I shall recommend the establishment of a Federal Advisory Commission on the Arts within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, to advise the Federal Government on ways to encourage artistic and cultural endeavor and appreciation. I shall also propose that awards of merit be established whereby we can honor our fellow citizens who make great contributions to the advancement of our civilization and of this country.

Every citizen rightly expects efficient and economical administration of these many governmental programs I have outlined today. I strongly recommend extension of the Reorganization Act and the law establishing the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, both of which expire this spring. Thus, the Congress will assure continuation of the excellent progress recently made in improving Government organization and administration. In this connection, we are looking forward with great interest to the reports which will soon be going to the Congress from the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. I am sure that these studies, made under the chairmanship of former President Herbert Hoover with the assistance of more than 200 distinguished citizens, will be of great value in paving the way toward more efficiency and economy in the Government.

And now I return to the point at which I began—the faith of our people.

The many programs here summarized are, I believe, in full keeping with their needs, interests, and aspirations. The obligations upon us are clear:

To labor earnestly, patiently, prayerfully for peace, for freedom, for justice throughout the world;

To keep our economy vigorous and free, that our people may lead fuller, happier lives;

To advance, not merely by our words but by our acts, the determination of our Government that every citizen shall have opportunity to develop to his fullest capacity.

As we do these things, before us is a future filled with opportunity and with hope. That future will be ours if, in our time, we keep alive the patience, the courage, the confidence in tomorrow, the deep faith of the millions who, in years past, made and preserved us this Nation.

A decade ago, in the death and desolation of European battlefields, I saw the courage and resolution, I felt the inspira-

tion of American youth. In these young men I felt America's buoyant confidence and irresistible will to do. In them I saw, too, a devout America, humble before God.

And so, I know in my heart—and I believe that all Americans know—that, despite the anxieties of this divided world, our faith and the cause in which we all believe will surely prevail.

And now, my friends, my apologies for the length of this address, and thank you for your great courtesy. [Applause, the Members rising.]

At 1 o'clock and 27 minutes p. m., the President, accompanied by the committee of escort, retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Doorkeeper escorted the invited guests from the Chamber in the following order:

The Ambassadors, Ministers, and Chargé D'Affaires of foreign governments.

The members of the President's Cabinet.

JOINT SESSION DISSOLVED

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares the joint session of the two Houses now dissolved.

Thereupon (at 1 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the joint session of the two Houses was dissolved.

The Members of the Senate retired to their Chamber.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the message of the President be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered printed.

The motion was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

Mr. HALLECK. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, and of course I shall not object, I wonder if the majority leader can give us any information as to the program for next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. There is nothing that I can tell the gentleman at this time and so far as the transaction of business on the floor of the House is concerned, I do not anticipate any legislation for next week.

Mr. HALLECK. I was quite sure that that would be the situation, but I was simply inquiring for the benefit of the Members.

Mr. McCORMACK. Of course, there is the matter of the organizing of committees.

Mr. HALLECK. Yes, I thoroughly understand that under the normal circumstances, nothing would be expected next week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK]?

There was no objection.

ACCEPTANCE OF OATH OF OFFICE

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BYRNES].

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with your designation of me, pursuant to House Resolution 12, 84th Congress, adopted by the House of Representatives, to administer the oath of office to Representative-Elect LAWRENCE H. SMITH, of the First District of Wisconsin, I have the honor to report that Wednesday, January 5, 1955, at Washington, D. C., I administered the oath of office to Mr. SMITH, form prescribed by section 1757 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the form of oath administered to Members of the House of Representatives, to which Mr. SMITH subscribed.

Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 69) and asked for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas LAWRENCE H. SMITH, a Representative from the State of Wisconsin, from the First District thereof, has been unable from sickness to appear in person to be sworn as a Member of this House, but has sworn to and subscribed to the oath of office before the Honorable JOHN W. BYRNES, authorized by resolution of this House to administer the oath, and the said oath of office has been presented in his behalf to the House, and there being no contest or question as to his election: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the said oath be accepted and received by the House as the oath of office of the said LAWRENCE H. SMITH as a Member of this House.

The resolution was agreed to.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. IKARD asked and was given permission to address the House for 30 minutes on Monday next, following the legislative program of the day and any special orders heretofore entered.

RESOLUTION EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WITH RESPECT TO THE ILLEGAL IMPRISONMENT OF 13 AMERICANS BY THE CHINESE COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I am today filing a resolution the purpose of which is to serve notice on the Chinese Reds, that not only the President and the Secretary of State, but the entire Congress is determined to effect the release of the 13 American citizens illegally held as prisoners by the Chinese aggressors.

Our main objective is to protect the rights of our citizens.

That is our sworn duty.

And it is the basis of our faith in those freedoms which no government can take away from any human beings, anywhere.

Public opinion the world over has been shocked by the barefaced contempt of the Chinese Reds for elemental human rights.

I am sure that the Chinese people themselves are disturbed by this arrogance of power, which holds itself superior to every civilized value.

We, the Congress of the United States, directly represent almost 164 million Americans.

We reject appeasement, or peace at any price.

We believe that every human being, no matter how humble, has certain God-given rights that no government can ignore or violate.

Speaking for the people of the United States, we assert that there can be no peace as long as there is no respect for the fundamental rights of our own citizens, no matter where they may be.

We expect and insist upon the same consideration for our nationals abroad that we extend to foreigners in the United States.

Whether they be civilians or military personnel.

Where exchange may be necessary, there must be a mutual honoring of agreements.

Only on this basis can the world depend upon an international law to promote world peace.

Since the end of World War II, in our efforts for peace, we have leaned backward.

Time and again we have told the Communist world what we would not do.

Apparently this has been taken as a sign of weakness, encouraging the aggressors.

Now, so that there shall be no mistake concerning our faith in freedom, and our courage in its behalf, we must be prepared to tell the Communist world what we shall do if the Communists do not purge themselves of continuing aggressions.

Although we shall make every reasonable concession to avoid an atomic war, we are not paralyzed by fear of it to the point where we shall surrender principle and abandon self-respect.

The time has come to draw the line. If the Communists refuse to release the 13 Americans in this test-case issue, we must move to impose a blockade of Red China in several ways.

There must be no more aggression. Let Communist Russia also take heed of this warning.

In order to make our policy crystal clear, I ask the United States House of Representatives to approve this resolution condemning Red China for holding 13 Americans as prisoners without cause or justification.

American public opinion will not countenance delays, evasions, or secret trades.

I therefore urge the House by resolution to demand the release of our 13 fellow Americans before 60 more days have passed.

Serving notice to the Chinese Reds and to the world that if this great wrong is not righted by that time we shall be obliged to adopt more positive measures to effect their liberation.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. POWELL asked and was given permission to address the House on Wednesday, January 12, 1955, for 30 minutes, following the legislative program of the day and the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD on two subjects.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I thought we had an understanding that there would be no at-this-point-in-the-RECORD extensions today.

The SPEAKER. There is no legislative program today, the Chair may say to the gentleman from Massachusetts, and we can do it in this way. The Chair, of course, will not allow extensions of remarks or anything else before the President's speech.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

FARM FAMILIES MADE HAPPIER, MORE COMFORTABLE AND ENJOY GREATER PROSPERITY BY REASON OF LEGISLATION SPONSORED BY SPEAKER SAM RAYBURN

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, on the birthday of our distinguished Speaker, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN], it is appropriate to point out that two laws enacted by Congress, under his sponsorship, and the policies pursued under them have meant more to the happiness, comfort, and prosperity of the farm people of this Nation than any other two laws enacted during the last half century. They are the Rural Electrification Act and the Farm-to-Market Roads Act. It will possibly be of interest to know how these two acts originated.

January 6, 1936, Representative RAYBURN, chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives, introduced H. R. 9861, to promote electrification in rural areas and to provide facilities for the financing thereof. On the same day, Senator Norris, of Nebraska, introduced a similar bill, S. 3483, in the United States Senate.

On April 9, 1936, when a motion was before the House for the consideration of S. 3483—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 80, page 5281—the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN] stated that in their essentials, the House and Senate bills were the same:

After the bill passed the Senate in the essential form that it was introduced in the House, we took up in the committee and considered the Senate bill. We made several important amendments, and, therefore, instead of putting these amendments into the Senate draft, we struck out all after the enacting clause in the bill and inserted as an amendment the result of the work of the House.

Representative RAYBURN participated at some length in the debate on the measure in the House—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, April 9 and May 14, 1936, volume 80, pages 5281–5286, 5294–5296, 5312, 5314–5317, 7245, 7247, 7248.

UNDER REA

At the time of the passage of the REA Act, there were 743,954 or 10.9 percent of the farms of the United States that were electrified. In 1954, there were 4,950,962 or 92.3 percent of the farms in the United States electrified. REA is now a \$3-billion program that serves 4,367,045 members, considering four to each farm, nearly 20 million users are now receiving the benefit of the REA program in 46 States and Alaska by 1,387,441 miles of REA lines.

FARM-TO-MARKET ROADS

During the 78th Congress, Representative J. W. Robinson, of Utah, was chairman of the Committee on Roads in the House of Representatives. The Honorable SAM RAYBURN was Speaker of the House of Representatives at that time. By a coincidence, I was in the office of Speaker RAYBURN when Representative Robinson approached him with a request that he be permitted to take up the Federal aid road bill, which his committee had just finished considering and had agreed to report favorably to the House of Representatives. This bill carried an appropriation of \$450 million.

The following conversation in substance took place:

Mr. Robinson: "Mr. Speaker I would like to get your permission to take up before the House of Representatives at an early date a \$450-million bill, which the Committee on Roads has just agreed to favorably report."

Speaker RAYBURN: "Have you made any provision in the bill for rural roads or farm-to-market roads?"

Mr. Robinson: "No, we have not earmarked any particular amount for rural roads or farm-to-market roads, but we assume that each State will make provisions for them."

Speaker RAYBURN: "I suggest you take this matter up with your committee again and try to persuade the committee to agree to a provision that will earmark at least 30 percent of all Federal funds that are allocated for rural roads. Then we can take the bill up and secure its passage."

Mr. Robinson: "I think that is a good idea and your request will be complied with."

Subsequently, an amendment to this bill was introduced by Representative Robinson, with the approval of the Committee on Roads, which contained a flat apportionment of funds for projects on the principal secondary and feeder roads, including farm-to-market roads, rural free delivery mail, and public school bus routes. Commencing with that year, 1944, 30 percent of all Federal aid funds were earmarked and designated for rural roads as specified in H. R. 4915. Ever since that time, a similar provision has been carried in laws passed providing for Federal aid to highways and roads.

The Bureau of Public Roads reported that since the first effective programing

of Federal funds for secondary or farm-to-market roads in 1944, a total of 103,248 miles of projects have been completed. This figure includes about 15,000 miles on which further improvements have been made. The total cost of the 10-year program was reported at \$558 million, of which approximately \$286 million was Federal aid.

The secondary Federal aid road system now includes 432,972 miles. In addition there are many thousands of miles of secondary roads which are not in the Federal aid system. These secondary roads, both those in the Federal aid system and those which remain outside of the system, are vitally important to the farmer. Their importance has been well summed up in this statement:

Adequate roads are essential to integrate farm people into the social and economic life of the community; to provide access to schools, churches, recreational facilities, medical service, postal service, and police and fire protection; to enable farm people to engage in the organizational, social, and political activities of the community; to permit members of the farm family to obtain part or full-time employment off the farm or on other farms; to provide economic access to markets and ready availability of supplies, machinery, and services needed in farm production.

RURAL HOMES TODAY

In most of the rural homes of America today, the farm family enjoys every comfort and convenience that is available to a guest at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York City, and, in addition, the occupants of the home have the privilege of breathing fresh air and have a place to park their automobiles.

In the typical farm home, butane gas is available, which is used for fuel and makes available hot water. Electricity is available, which includes refrigeration, lighting, radio, television, and other electrical appliances. The all-weather road in front of the house is used for rural free delivery, milk route, school bus route and for all forms of needed transportation. America is greater and stronger and the people in rural areas are happier, more comfortable, and more prosperous by reason of the enactment of these two laws that Speaker SAM RAYBURN pioneered in the United States Congress.

NEW EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY BILL TO STRENGTHEN ROBINSON-PATMAN ACT; KEFAUVER-PATMAN BILL

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill, H. R. 11, to strengthen the Robinson-Patman Act. One part of it was weakened by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the *Standard Oil Company v. FTC Case* (340 U. S. 231). The new bill is to correct the Supreme Court decision and to carry out the original intent of the law.

This bill is not an anti-chain-store bill; it is not an anti-big-business bill; it applies to all businesses, big and little, by merely giving to each a fair opportunity to buy from a supplier on the same terms and conditions under similar and like circumstances.

This act—the Robinson-Patman Act—is intended to and does give the small man an opportunity to stay in business. It has demonstrated its usefulness over the years.

This new bill will not be opposed by any concern that does not seek an unfair advantage or opportunity.

The Robinson-Patman Act makes unlawful price discriminations and unearned discounts and allowances. The original act placed the burden of proof on the violator when it was shown that a discrimination had been granted. The Supreme Court decision mentioned above weakens this particular provision to the extent that adequate and proper enforcement is not possible. The new bill will correct this one weakness that has been made in the law.

The other parts of the act have been upheld by the Supreme Court. I doubt that any law has been placed upon the statute books during the last century that has meant more to the small and independent business than the Robinson-Patman Act.

This bill is endorsed by every genuine small-business organization in the United States. It is helpful to the consumers because it assures competition, which always leads to better prices to the consumer.

The following Members of the House are coauthors and cosponsors: CARL ALBERT, Oklahoma; HUGH J. ADDONIZIO, New Jersey; WAYNE N. ASPINALL, Colorado; CLEVELAND M. BAILEY, West Virginia; RICHARD BOLLING, Missouri; USHER L. BURDICK, North Dakota; ROBERT C. BYRD, West Virginia; CLIFFORD DAVIS, Tennessee; JOHN D. DINGELL, Michigan; THOMAS J. DODD, Connecticut; CLYDE DOYLE, California; HERMAN P. EBERHARTER, Pennsylvania; JOE L. EVINS, Tennessee; SAMUEL N. FRIEDEL, Maryland; EDWARD A. GARMATZ, Maryland; DON HAYWORTH, Michigan; CHET HOLIFIELD, California; LESTER JOHNSON, Wisconsin; EUGENE J. KEOGH, New York; AUGUSTINE B. KELLEY, Pennsylvania; CECIL R. KING, California; HENDERSON LANHAM, Georgia; JOHN LESINSKI, Jr., Michigan; GEORGE S. LONG, Louisiana; EUGENE J. MCCARTHY, Minnesota; THADDEUS M. MACHROWICZ, Michigan; DON MAGNUSON, Washington; LEE METCALF, Montana; THOMAS E. MORGAN, Pennsylvania; JOHN E. MOSS, Jr., California; ABRAHAM J. MULTER, New York; THOMAS J. O'BRIEN, Illinois; JAMES G. POLK, Ohio; ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Jr., New York; MELVIN PRICE, Illinois; GEORGE M. RHODES, Pennsylvania; PETER W. RODINO, Jr., New Jersey; BYRON G. ROGERS, Colorado; JAMES ROOSEVELT, California; HARRY R. SHEPPARD, California; BOB SIKES, Florida; T. A. THOMPSON, Louisiana; HOMER THORNBERRY, Texas; JOHN BELL WILLIAMS, Mississippi; CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI, Wisconsin; GEORGE MILLER, California; and OVERTON BROOKS, Louisiana.

Under the rules of the House, only one Member can introduce a bill. This is not true in the other body. Although I am introducing the bill in my name, I am doing it for all the other Members, who are also interested in this proposal and are listed as coauthors and cosponsors.

There will be others who will join us and their names will appear in the RECORD at a later date.

The Honorable ESTES KEFAUVER, United States Senator from Tennessee, will introduce the same bill in the Senate as we are working together, along with other cosponsors, on the proposal.

THE HONORABLE ROBERT B. CHIPERFIELD

Mr. REED of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, for the first time during his distinguished career in this body yesterday our colleague the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHIPERFIELD] was not present at the opening of a new Congress. He was where he should have been, at the bedside of his wife, Mrs. Chiperfield, in a hospital in California, where the day previous she underwent major surgery for a serious illness. His office informs me that he expects to be in Washington next week.

BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF THE HONORABLE SAM RAYBURN

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I know that the Members of the House would not want this day to pass without there being an expression by some Member or Members of the House of the deep respect and friendship that we have for our beloved Speaker.

Today is SAM RAYBURN's birthday anniversary. The President of the United States very thoughtfully and graciously referred to it at the opening of his message on the state of the Union to the Members of the Congress. We in the House, who not only honor SAM RAYBURN but esteem and love him, extend to him our very best wishes on this, his birthday anniversary, and we hope that God will shower on him for many, many years to come an abundance of his choicest blessings.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARTIN. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], I am sure, expresses the sentiments of all of us. We all join in the gentleman's expression of good wishes to the Speaker on this day, and we hope for him many years of happiness and prosperity in the days ahead.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank my friend. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COOPER].

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, speaking on behalf of the entire Tennessee delegation in Congress, as well as every citi-

izen of the Volunteer State of Tennessee, I concur in the splendid remarks made by the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts and to state that all of the people of Tennessee take great pride in the fact that our distinguished Speaker was born in our State, and we join in conveying to him our hearty greetings and felicitations and best wishes for many happy returns.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank my friend. I yield to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN].

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, first, I congratulate the Speaker on his birthday and express the hope that he will be privileged to celebrate many, many more happy birthdays. The Speaker has brought great credit and honor to our fine State of Texas. He has served longer as Speaker of the House of Representatives than any other person. He has been effective in Congress because of his honesty, ability, sincerity of purpose, trustworthiness, and dependability. In the exercise of these wonderful qualities he has earned and now enjoys the respect and confidence of his colleagues and the people of the United States. He is an outstanding example of an American citizen of the highest type.

I think it is appropriate to point out on the Speaker's birthday that two laws enacted by the Congress and the policies pursued under them have meant more to the happiness, comfort, and prosperity of the farm people of this Nation than any other two laws enacted during the last half century. I refer to the rural electrification administration bill. The Speaker, who at that time was chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, was the author and sponsor of that bill. In addition to that, he insisted that a certain road bill not be given clearance until the committee earmarked at least 30 percent of the Federal funds for farm-to-market roads. That was in 1944. Since that time that earmarking has gone forward, and I am inserting in the RECORD today a statement outlining the enormous benefits that have come to rural people by reason of the enactment of these two laws that Speaker RAYBURN had so much to do with.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank my friend from Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BOGGS].

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, and the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, representing the delegation from the Speaker's neighboring State of Louisiana, I should like to join and concur in the expressions and felicitations concerning our great Speaker. SAM RAYBURN is one of the great leaders of America, honored throughout the free world.

I should like to make just one personal note. I first came to the House of Representatives about 14 years ago. At that time I was 26 years of age. The Speaker was more or less of a father to me. His wise counsel and advice have been of immeasurable help to me. His friendship I shall ever cherish. I think the experience that I have had as a young man and as a younger Member of this body has been shared by all of the other

Members. It is a real pleasure to participate on this occasion. I wish him happy birthday and many, many more.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank my friend. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER].

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I think I bespeak the sentiment of the entire delegation of the State of Mississippi when I say that we join in the felicitations and congratulations upon our distinguished Speaker's arrival at a new mark in his life. He is not only my Speaker, but I regard him as my personal friend. It has been my privilege practically ever since I have been here to vote for our present distinguished Speaker for that position. I hope that I will have that privilege in the future for as many more years as he might like to serve or I might be present. I join with my colleagues here in the House in congratulating the Honorable SAM RAYBURN, the second most powerful man in the Government, in again being selected for this great honor.

Many happy returns of the day, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank my friend. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KELLEY].

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I join the gentleman from Massachusetts in the sentiments he expressed on this, your birthday.

I am sure I express the sentiments of all the members of the Pennsylvania delegation in saying to you, sir, that I wish you many more birthdays; that you may be with us a long time so that you can continue to give us the benefit of your wisdom and encouragement.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KELLEY]. I yield now to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM].

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Speaker and Members on the House, of course the birthday of any individual from childhood through life is a great occasion and one that all of us remember with reverence, but certainly today is one of those days that all Americans can celebrate and be thankful for and proud of because we are celebrating here in this Chamber the birthday of SAM RAYBURN who has given most of his life to this greatest deliberative body on earth. Over the past years, I have had the privilege of voting for Speaker RAYBURN on three different occasions to preside over this body. It has given me great comfort to know Speaker RAYBURN, and the country at large should be proud of the fact that such an able American will continue to guide this body and all of us hope and pray that his health will continue and that he will have many more happy birthdays. My delegation from North Carolina joins me in felicitating him on this memorable occasion.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank the gentleman from North Carolina. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. WIER].

Mr. WIER. Mr. Speaker, from the North Star State to the Lone Star State I want to extend to the Speaker not only my own personal congratulations, and wishes for many more happy years to come, but speaking for the Minnesota

delegation, we all join in sending our congratulations to that great leader from the Lone Star State.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank the gentleman.

I yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL].

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, as I sat here listening to the laudatory and deserved remarks of the membership about our distinguished Speaker, I turned to my friend JIMMY ROOSEVELT and said that I must sever my discourse with him for the moment to pay my humble tribute to a very dear friend, the noblest Texan that ever came from that great State; to say on his birthday that, as I visualize it, there is a heavenly glow upon that noble head, which reflects wisdom and fairness and friendship for us all. I hope that God may spare him and keep him for us for many years to come.

God bless you, Sam.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank the gentleman from Michigan.

I yield to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, while the distinguished and beloved Speaker is one of the few great men the country has produced who was neither born nor raised nor has lived in Virginia, I should like to say that the Virginia delegation is delighted to join in this tribute to our distinguished fellow citizen from Texas. We take pride in the great affection in which he is held by all the membership of the House on both sides of the aisle, which is a tribute to his fairness, his honesty, his devotion to his duty and to his friends.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH], and I might add that what he said applies not merely to Virginia, but Massachusetts.

I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. DOYLE].

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the California delegation, it is my great pleasure to express to you, Mr. Speaker SAM RAYBURN, our most affectionate—and I mean affectionate—regard and best wishes and esteem. You are not only rightfully appraised one of the greatest of all the statesmen in the history of our beloved Nation, but you are also appraised by the California delegation, as well as by all others, as a distinguished colleague and Speaker and friend. May I say for myself that during all these 8 years I have served in this distinguished legislative body I have had occasion to realize that Speaker SAM RAYBURN is not only interested in Members of Congress in their official capacities, and in helping them in these official capacities to dispatch their work with thoroughness, promptness, and utmost worthiness, but I have had occasion to realize that SAM RAYBURN, the distinguished American statesman, has interest and takes time to express his own personal good will and friendly interest in the personal welfare and happiness and satisfaction of all the Members of this great legislative body, regardless of political party affiliations.

The California delegation wishes you, Mr. Speaker SAM RAYBURN, very, very

many happy returns of this day and also very, very many happy birthdays.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank the gentleman from California.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LANHAM].

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I may be presumptuous in undertaking to speak for the Georgia delegation, but I am sure no one will question the propriety of my doing so because I know in what high esteem the entire Georgia delegation holds the Speaker. Further, I know the people of Georgia have great respect and admiration for our great Speaker. I am glad to join with others in wishing him many happy returns of the day, and in trying to tell him just how much we in Georgia think of him.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished Democratic majority whip, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT].

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Oklahoma delegation I wish to extend the felicitations of our people to our great Speaker. SAM RAYBURN is loved in Oklahoma. He lives within about 6 miles of our State. In all sections of Oklahoma he is referred to affectionately and I think literally as the Congressman at Large from Oklahoma. He could establish residence in our State and be elected to any office within the gift of the people. For many, many years he has been the No. 1 citizen of the Southwest. It is certainly pleasing to us to know that all sections of the country hold him in the same high esteem in which he is held in the area in which he lives. We wish him many happy returns of the day.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. POLK].

Mr. POLK. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Ohio Democratic delegation I wish to convey our heartiest birthday greetings to you, Speaker RAYBURN. As other Members have said, the name SAM RAYBURN typifies the best in the leadership of the Democratic Party. To us in Ohio you are Mr. Democrat. You have come into our State on many occasions. We have learned from your lips and from your eloquent addresses the outstanding principles of democracy, for which our party stands. We are happy to felicitate you on this occasion and wish for you many, many more happy birthdays.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. BENNETT].

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Florida delegation and on behalf of the people of Florida, it is my privilege and happiness today to extend felicitations to our wonderful Speaker, a fine American, who is greatly loved in the State of Florida and who has meant much to our Nation and much to peace and prosperity throughout our entire country. I take this opportunity to express my congratulations to him and my desire that he may have many more happy returns of this day as a person and as the Speaker.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Arkansas delegation I want to join in felicitating our great Speaker today on the occasion of his birthday. All of us recall the very pleasant messages we have received from our Speaker on the occasion of our birthdays felicitating us. Certainly it is highly appropriate that we pay this tribute at this time in respect to a man we all love.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. GRANT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to add a word to what has been said here, and on behalf of the entire delegation and myself personally wish the Speaker all happy returns of this day. We in Alabama, of course, have always felt very close to SAM RAYBURN. When we in Alabama were honored by having our distinguished and illustrious and beloved William Bankhead as Speaker, his right arm at that time was SAM RAYBURN, of Texas, who, after Mr. Bankhead's passing, was elected Speaker of this House. So I say, many happy returns of the day, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS].

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, of course I cannot speak for the North Carolina delegation in the House, but I can bespeak the unanimous sentiment of the minority Members from North Carolina in extending congratulations to the Speaker on this occasion. I wish for him many more happy returns of the day.

My father served in Congress with him and enjoyed a warm friendship over the years with him. I have appreciated the opportunity of serving with him during the past 2 years. I have followed him on some occasions and expect to do so again. I am happy to join my colleagues in the House in extending to the Speaker my very best wishes on this his birthday.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD].

Mr. BYRD. Mr. Speaker, as a Member of the West Virginia delegation, I take a great deal of pleasure in expressing good wishes and congratulations to our Speaker on his birthday.

A long time before coming to Congress I had heard about the distinguished gentleman from Texas because West Virginians have known him as a great American and a great statesman. During my first term as a Member of this House, I found him to be a real friend, willing at all times to give me help and advice, and one whose pleasant greeting and warm smile penetrate the human heart. There is something inexpressibly fine about this man, and it leaves its lasting impression upon the lives of all who meet him.

The roses red upon my neighbor's vine,
Are owned by him but they are also mine,
His was the cost and his the labor too,
But mine as well as his, the joy, their lovell-
ness to view.

They bloom for me and are for me as fair,
As for the man who gives them all his care,
Thus I am rich because a good man grew,
A rose-clad vine for all his neighbors' view.

I know from this that others plant for me,
That what they own, my joy may also be,
So why be selfish, when so much that's fine,
Is grown for me upon my Texas neighbor's
vine.

Mr. Speaker, the author of this poem must have had someone like you in mind when he wrote these words. The flower which you have planted in the bosoms of men throughout the years will continue to shed its fragrance throughout eternity. May God continue to bless our Nation with your service, and may he shower upon your life many more happy birthdays.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from West Virginia.

May I say in conclusion and repeat an observation I have made on a number of occasions in the past in relation to our beloved Speaker: SAM RAYBURN is a man with a heart of gold.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD on the birthday anniversary of the Honorable SAM RAYBURN.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Speaker, the annual occasion when we are privileged to rise and voice feelings of high regard and esteem on the birthday anniversary of the Honorable SAM RAYBURN is a traditional time of pleasure for the Members of the House.

While we are in close and constant contact with the distinguished Member from Texas and the Speaker and dean of the House, it is upon the occasion of his birthday that we are most free to express in personal terms the high esteem and affection in which we hold him. We look forward to this occasion—on his birthday—for it gives us the great pleasure of expressing for ourselves and for the citizens of the great Fourth District of Tennessee our high regard and our congratulations.

Speaker RAYBURN is a Texan—and certainly a most worthy representative of that great State. But we of Tennessee proudly recall and remind you that Speaker RAYBURN was first a Tennessean—and nowhere could we find a more worthy native of the great Volunteer State.

To him I am most happy to extend heartiest congratulations and best wishes for many more anniversaries to come—years which we trust will find him still the dean of the House and its illustrious Speaker.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Honorable SAM RAYBURN, of Texas, newly elected Speaker of the 84th Congress, on this day, his birthday.

It has been said that one embarks on a new venture in his lifetime upon the occasion of the anniversary of his birth. No truer words could be spoken of Mr. RAYBURN, who upon the anniversary of

his birth has, on six occasions to date, assumed control of the House of Representatives and thereby took control of the Democratic Party. Mr. RAYBURN has held this post during this country's darkest moments and has led this legislative body in the writing of his country's history.

Upon this occasion, it is my birthday wish for Mr. RAYBURN and I know that the majority of the Members here today join with me in hoping that his new tenure of office will be a pleasant one marked with harmony and will be recorded as a happy chapter of his life.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. Speaker, you have been honored on the occasion of your birthday by many of this great Nation's most esteemed people. I hope that it is not presumptuous of me, as a freshman Congressman, to speak at least for me and the people of Texas' great 15th District in offering congratulations on your anniversary and a prayer that many more years are yours to serve our Nation and guide this, the greatest deliberative body the world has yet known.

It has never before been my pleasure to serve with you, but it has been my pleasure to closely watch you and your activities through my comparatively few years. It is my extreme pleasure to now be a Member of this body and to be among those to wish for you, on behalf of the 15th District of Texas, many, many happy returns of this memorable day.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. REED of New York in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MULTER and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. EDMONDSON in one instance and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. CELLER in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia.

Mr. RABAUT in three instances.

Mr. DOYLE and to be accompanied by appropriate material.

Mr. ENGEL and to include additional material.

Mr. LANE and to include additional matter.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. VURSELL.

Mr. COOPER and to include a release by him on yesterday in reference to the bill, H. R. 1, introduced by Mr. COOPER providing for the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.

Mr. SCRIVNER and to include the text of a speech he recently made.

Mr. MACK of Washington in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. McCORMACK and to include an address made in Boston some few weeks ago.

Mr. WOLVERTON in two instances.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 4 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, January 10, 1955, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

181. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to provide for the appointment of additional commissioned officers in the Regular Army, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

182. A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to provide for the relief of certain members of the Armed Forces who were required to pay certain transportation charges covering shipment of their household goods and personal effects upon return from overseas, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

183. A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to further amend section 106 of the Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947 so as to provide for certain adjustments in the dates of rank of nurses and women medical specialists of the Regular Army and Regular Air Force in the permanent grade of captain, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

184. A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to repeal certain laws relating to professional examinations for promotion of medical, dental, and veterinary officers of the Army and Air Force"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

185. A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to enact certain provisions now included in the Department of Defense Appropriation Act and the Civil Functions Appropriation Act, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

186. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to authorize permanent appointments in the United States Navy and in the United States Marine Corps"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

187. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to provide that the enlistment contracts or periods of obligated service of members of the Armed Forces shall not terminate by reason of appointment as cadets or midshipmen at the Military, Naval, Air Force, or Coast Guard Academies, or as midshipmen in the Naval Reserve, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

188. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend the act of February 21, 1946 (60 Stat. 26), to permit the retirement of temporary officers of the naval service after completion of more than 20 years of active service"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

189. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to provide for the crediting of certain service toward retirement of reserve personnel"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

190. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to increase the annual compensation of the academic dean of the United States Naval Postgraduate School"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

191. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to provide for the tonnage composition of the United States Navy with respect to vessels, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

192. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to repeal the act of January 19, 1929 (ch. 86, 45 Stat. 1090), entitled 'An act to limit the date of filing claims for retainer pay'"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

193. A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to remove certain inequities by fixing the hours of work and overtime compensation practices in the case of certain employees of the United States, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

194. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to authorize reciprocal fire-protection agreements between departments and agencies of the United States and public or private organizations engaged in fire-fighting activities, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Government Operations.

195. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize the Administrator of General Services to donate certain property to the American National Red Cross"; to the Committee on Government Operations.

196. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to provide for the appointment of additional circuit and district judges"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

197. A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to further amend the Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

198. A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to further amend the act of July 3, 1943 (ch. 189, 57 Stat. 372), relating to the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or certain civilian employees of the United States, by removing certain limitations on the payment of such claims and the time within which such claims may be filed"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

199. A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to provide for the relief of certain Army and Air Force nurses, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

200. A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to provide for the relief of certain members of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

201. A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to further amend the act of January 2, 1942, entitled 'An act to provide for the prompt settlement of claims for damages occasioned by Army, Navy, and Marine Corps forces in foreign countries'"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

202. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legis-

lation entitled "A bill to permit the naturalization of certain persons by reason of honorable service in the United States Navy prior to December 24, 1952"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

203. A letter from the assistant to the Governor, Canal Zone Government, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to amend the Canal Zone Code by the addition of provisions authorizing regulation of the sale and use of fireworks in the Canal Zone"; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

204. A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to further amend section 622 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

205. A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend section 300 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 in relation to the entitlement of servicemen discharged or dismissed by court-martial to veterans rights"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

206. A letter from the Chairman, United States Tariff Commission, transmitting the 38th Annual Report of the United States Tariff Commission, pursuant to section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BEAMER:

H. R. 1553. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the first electrically lighted city in the world, Wabash, Ind.; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 1554. A bill to amend the Foreign Trade Zones Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 1555. A bill to provide for the establishment of a national cemetery in or near Philadelphia, Pa.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 1556. A bill to offset declining employment by providing for Federal assistance to States and local governments in projects of construction, alteration, expansion, or repair of public facilities and improvements; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 1557. A bill to amend section 1701 of the Internal Revenue Code to provide that the tax on admissions shall not apply in the case of admissions to a planetarium, or a museum, or similar educational institutions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1558. A bill to amend chapter 1, subchapter C, of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1559. A bill to aid in controlling inflation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 1560. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon certain claims for basic and overtime compensation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAGUE:

H. R. 1561. A bill to provide for the establishment of national cemeteries in the State of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. EDMONDSON:

H. R. 1562. A bill to promote the education and rehabilitation of the Indians of the United States and its Territories; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 1563. A bill to extend the time within which claims may be presented to the Indians Claims Commission; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 1564. A bill relative to restrictions applicable to Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ELLIOTT:

H. R. 1565. A bill to provide for emergency Federal financial assistance to the States and Territories in the construction of urgently needed public elementary and secondary school facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. FISHER:

H. R. 1566. A bill to increase acreage allotments for the 1955 crop of cotton so that the allotment for each farm shall be at least equal to its allotment for the 1954 crop; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 1567. A bill to provide for payment to members of the Armed Forces of compensation at the rate of \$1 per day for each day spent in hiding during World War II to evade capture by the enemy; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FORD:

H. R. 1568. A bill to amend the Bankruptcy Act to provide that receivers and trustees in proceedings under chapter XI shall receive compensation on the same basis as those in proceedings under chapter X; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GORDON:

H. R. 1569. A bill to provide for the acquisition of a site and preparation of plans and specifications for a new postal building to house the Wicker Park postal station in Chicago, Ill., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. GROSS:

H. R. 1570. A bill to incorporate the Legion of Guardsmen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOEVEN:

H. R. 1571. A bill to grant permanent and total disability ratings to veterans suffering from severe industrial inadaptability as a result of war service; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HOPE:

H. R. 1572. A bill to amend the wheat-marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 1573. A bill to repeal section 348 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HYDE:

H. R. 1574. A bill to repeal the tax on transportation of persons; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1575. A bill to provide for a commission to regulate the transportation of passengers by common carriers operating over regular routes within the metropolitan area of Washington, D. C., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 1576. A bill to advance officers on the retired list of the Army to the highest general officer grade for which they satisfactorily performed the duties in time of war; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. JONES of Alabama:

H. R. 1577. A bill to provide for Federal cooperation in non-Federal water-facility projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. R. 1578. A bill to amend and revise the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, nationality, and citizenship, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1579. A bill to increase the salary of Federal Judges; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KRUEGER:

H. R. 1580. A bill to amend the wheat marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 1581. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to authorize the United States and the District of Columbia to grant temporary employment for not more than 30 days in any calendar year to certain annuitants under such act; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 1582. A bill to amend section 4 (a) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 1583. A bill to provide a widows' annuity upon death of employee, prior to attainment of age 50 of surviving widow; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 1584. A bill to grant civil-service employees retirement after 25 years' service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 1585. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, so as to change the formula to one based on a 3-year average; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 1586. A bill to adjust the salaries of postmasters, supervisors, and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. LIPSCOMB:

H. R. 1587. A bill to provide for payments by the Federal Government to States or local taxing units adversely affected by Federal acquisition, ownership, or use of defense production facilities, to provide for the taxation of certain Federal properties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. McDONOUGH:

H. R. 1588. A bill to amend the National Housing Act to permit the rental of military housing for periods of less than 30 days to individuals having official business at a military installation in the vicinity; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MACHROWICZ:

H. R. 1589. A bill to authorize aid to needy American nationals in connection with their repatriation from foreign countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. R. 1590. A bill to amend the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. METCALF:

H. R. 1591. A bill to assist the several States in providing scholarships to enable high-school graduates of Indian blood to pursue their education at colleges and universities; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MORRISON:

H. R. 1592. A bill to increase the rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 1593. A bill to rescind the order of the Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 1594. A bill to amend section 1114 of title 18, United States Code, so as to extend its protection to postmasters, officers, and employees of the field service of the Post Office Department; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. R. 1595. A bill to amend the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1955, with reference to official office expenses of Members of Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. R. 1596. A bill to provide that pension, compensation, and retirement pay shall be paid during periods of active service and the amount thereof deducted from the amount payable for such active service; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 1597. A bill to provide free postage for first-class letter mail matter sent by or to members of the Armed Forces of the United States; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 1598. A bill to remove inequalities between the compensation to which members of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces are entitled for death or disability incurred in line of duty and that to which other members of the Armed Forces are entitled; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PILCHER:

H. R. 1599. A bill to provide for adjustments in the lands or interests therein acquired for the Jim Woodruff Reservoir, Ga., by the reconveyance of certain lands or interests therein to the former owners thereof; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. POWELL:

H. R. 1600. A bill making unlawful the requirement for the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election for national officers; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. REED of New York:

H. R. 1601. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe regulations relating to qualifications of persons who assist taxpayers in the determination of their Federal tax liabilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RHODES of Arizona:

H. R. 1602. A bill to enable the State of Arizona and the town of Tempe, Ariz., to convey to the Salt River Agricultural Improvement and Power District, for use by such district, a portion of certain property heretofore transferred under certain restrictions to such State and town by the United States; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 1603. A bill to terminate the prohibition against employment of Mongolian labor in the construction of reclamation projects; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 1604. A bill providing for the refund of employment taxes paid by farmers on services performed between January 1, 1951, and July 12, 1951, by agricultural workers recruited from Mexico; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1605. A bill to permit shipment by mail of live scorpions to be used for medical research purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 1606. A bill to extend the benefits of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to certain members of the Reserve components of the United States Army and the United States Air Force, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 1607. A bill to establish a Federal Committee on Migratory Labor; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SCRIVNER:

H. R. 1608. A bill to authorize tax refunds on cigarettes lost in the floods of 1951; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIEMINSKI:

H. R. 1609. A bill granting an exemption from income tax in the case of certain pensions and annuities of policemen and firemen; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1610. A bill to authorize additional funds for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 1611. A bill to provide that the Interstate Commerce Commission may determine toll charges over certain bridges and

tunnels crossing State lines; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 1612. A bill to amend the Housing Act of 1948, so as to provide that disability and death benefits based on military service may be excluded from net income in establishing rents for certain low-rent housing projects; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 1613. A bill to amend and revise the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, nationality, and citizenship, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (by request):

H. R. 1614. A bill to amend the veterans regulations to provide an increased statutory rate of compensation for veterans suffering the loss or loss of use of an eye in combination with the loss or loss of use of a limb; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 1615. A bill to permit court review of Veterans' Administration decisions on issuance, reinstatement, or conversion of insurance; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 1616. A bill to provide for the granting of honorable discharges to certain persons who served in the United States Army during World War I; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 1617. A bill to amend section 622 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 1618. A bill to revise the basis for establishing wartime service connection for multiple sclerosis and the chronic functional psychoses; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 1619. A bill to amend certain provisions of the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 1620. A bill to liberalize procedures relating to furnishing medical and hospital care to persons retired from the Armed Forces of the United States; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 1621. A bill to afford education and training under title II of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 in the cases of certain seriously disabled veterans, notwithstanding the time limitations of such act; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 1622. A bill to provide for the payment in a lump sum direct to counsel of a reasonable attorney's fee in a suit brought by or on behalf of an insured during his lifetime for waiver of premiums on account of total disability; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 1623. A bill to authorize the granting of national service life insurance to veterans who were unable to produce evidence of good health on the date of enactment of the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951 because a symptom-free waiting period had not expired on that date; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 1624. A bill to revise the requirement for award of additional disability compensation to veterans who have dependents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 1625. A bill to provide for the designation of a United States Veterans' Administration Hospital at Chicago, Ill., as the Albert A. Sprague Veterans' Memorial Hospital; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 1626. A bill to provide a further opportunity for veterans of World War II who were in active military, naval, or air service of the United States on the delimiting date for initiating a course of education or training under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, and who had not initiated a course prior to said date, to initiate such a course; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 1627. A bill to restore the right of certain veterans to apply for insurance; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 1628. A bill to provide hospital care and medical treatment for certain disabled veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 1629. A bill to amend section 304 of the World War Veterans Act, 1924, relating to reinstatement of war risk yearly renewable term insurance and United States Government life insurance by service-connected disabled World War I veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. VINSON (By request):

H. R. 1630. A bill to provide a vitalized and equitable Reserve program for the Armed Forces; to provide for the operation of the National Security Training Corps, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 1631. A bill to amend the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WATTS:

H. R. 1632. A bill to amend section 13 (h) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, to extend the date prior to which surplus real property owned by the United States must have been acquired to be subject to conveyance by the United States for historic monument purposes, without monetary consideration, from January 1, 1900, to January 1, 1910; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H. R. 1633. A bill providing aid to States for the purpose of assisting school districts in constructing urgently needed school facilities; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. WIGGLESWORTH:

H. R. 1634. A bill to amend the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947, with respect to the procurement of supplies from small-business concerns; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H. R. 1635. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to reduce from 65 to 60 the age at which women may become entitled to benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1636. A bill to amend section 1020c, title 12, Banks and Banking, United States Code to provide for the orderly retirement of joint stock land-bank bonds declared by Congress to be instrumentalities of the Government of the United States by providing for an exchange of bonds of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation for the balance unpaid on joint stock land-bank bonds; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BOW:

H. J. Res. 95. Joint resolution to make Constitution Day a legal holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FISHER:

H. J. Res. 96. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that a provision of a treaty which conflicts with any provision of the Constitution shall not be of any force or effect; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 97. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOLIFIELD:

H. J. Res. 98. Joint resolution to constitute the Federal Civil Defense Administration an executive department, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. McDONOUGH:

H. J. Res. 99. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, relating to the legal effect of certain treaties and other international

agreements; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. J. Res. 100. Joint resolution designating the 6th day of January of each year as Haym Salomon Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GORDON:

H. J. Res. 101. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11, 1955, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EDMONDSON:

H. Con. Res. 25. Concurrent resolution declaring the sense of Congress on the closing of Indian hospitals; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MORANO:

H. Con. Res. 26. Concurrent resolution requesting the United States Mission to the United Nations to take all possible steps expeditiously to bring about consideration by the United Nations of the question of self-determination of the population of Cyprus; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H. Res. 70. Resolution to provide funds for the expenses of the study and investigation authorized by House Resolution 55; to the Committee on House Administration.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ASPINALL:

H. R. 1637. A bill for the relief of Sam H. Ray; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BEAMER:

H. R. 1638. A bill for the relief of Janis Arvids Reinfelds; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOW:

H. R. 1639. A bill for the relief of Laura Olivera Miranda; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1640. A bill for the relief of Constantine Nitsas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1641. A bill for the relief of Mary Mancuso; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1642. A bill for the relief of Danica Stevoff; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 1643. A bill for the relief of James F. Casey; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1644. A bill for the relief of Vinicio Soto Pena; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1645. A bill for the relief of Regina Berg Vomberg; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1646. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Margaret O'Rourke; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1647. A bill for the relief of Maria Softerios Sergiou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CANFIELD:

H. R. 1648. A bill for the relief of Sister Luigia Pellegrino, Sister Angelina Nicastro, and Sister Luigina Di Martino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1649. A bill for the relief of Charles Daly; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COUDERT:

H. R. 1650. A bill for the relief of Peter A. Beklemishev, Michael Linden, and Serge Oulassuk; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAGUE:

H. R. 1651. A bill for the relief of Lucette Helene Adams; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DURHAM:

H. R. 1652. A bill for the relief of Luciano L'Abate; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FISHER:

H. R. 1653. A bill for the relief of Paul Gonzales Jio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1654. A bill for the relief of Lloyd W. C. Tang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GORDON:

H. R. 1655. A bill for the relief of the Wojcik family; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1656. A bill for the relief of Chen Chih-Keul; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1657. A bill for the relief of Louis B. Prus-Latkiewicz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1658. A bill for the relief of Stanislaw Stein; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1659. A bill for the relief of Jan Hajdukiewicz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1660. A bill for the relief of Wencenty Peter Winiarski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HALE:

H. R. 1661. A bill for the relief of Kim Dong Su; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1662. A bill for the relief of Hiroko T. Sato Stewart; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOLIFIELD:

H. R. 1663. A bill for the relief of Theodore David Lewis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1664. A bill for the relief of Charles Chan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1665. A bill for the relief of David Manuel Porter; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOSMER:

H. R. 1666. A bill for the relief of Jose Canencia-Castanedo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1667. A bill for the relief of Lieselotte Boehme; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOSMER (by request):

H. R. 1668. A bill for the relief of Frank Budman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOSMER:

H. R. 1669. A bill for the relief of Sigrid Helene Manson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1670. A bill for the relief of Istvan Benko (also known as Steven Benko); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HYDE:

H. R. 1671. A bill for the relief of Clement E. Sprouse; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1672. A bill for the relief of Ernest Ludwig Bamford and Mrs. Nadine Bamford; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1673. A bill for the relief of Spiros Tzaferis and Erini Averino Tzaferis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1674. A bill for the relief of June Rose McHenry; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. R. 1675. A bill for the relief of Karel Aloys Kase; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MACHROWICZ:

H. R. 1676. A bill for the relief of Alex Grosinger; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1677. A bill for the relief of Rev. Julian Chrosiecowski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1678. A bill for the relief of Lech Szczepan Korgol; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1679. A bill for the relief of Marek S. Korowicz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1680. A bill for the relief of Marie Fernande Yvette Leschenier; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1681. A bill for the relief of Gerardo Rabanel Luzod; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1682. A bill for the relief of Alice Petrides or Alice Defotliou or Alice Mathews; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1683. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Helena Nowicka and her daughter, Irena Nowicka; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1684. A bill for the relief of Rev. Zdzislaw Aleksander Peszkowski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1685. A bill for the relief of Leon Plorkowski, Elzbieta Plorkowski, his wife, and Maria Plorkowski, their daughter; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1686. A bill for the relief of Anton Stanak; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1687. A bill for the relief of Martha Starke and child; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1688. A bill for the relief of Sotirios Tselepis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1689. A bill for the relief of George S. Zambrzycki; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. METCALF:

H. R. 1690. A bill to provide for the relief of Ruth Blakely and others by providing for determination and settlement of certain claims of former owners of lands and improvements purchased by the United States in connection with the Canyon Ferry Reservoir project, Mont.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MUMMA:

H. R. 1691. A bill for the relief of Henry L. Stamm, Sr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1692. A bill for the relief of Frederick F. Gaskin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1693. A bill for the relief of Barbara Knappe; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RABAUT:

H. R. 1694. A bill for the relief of Nickolas Bodner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1695. A bill for the relief of Nurhan Akaracian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RHODES of Arizona:

H. R. 1696. A bill for the relief of Shih Ming Wang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1697. A bill for the relief of George K. Jue; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCRIVNER:

H. R. 1698. A bill for the relief of Anne Cheng; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIEMINSKI:

H. R. 1699. A bill for the relief of Eric Joseph; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1700. A bill for the relief of Pivtr Krzentowski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1701. A bill for the relief of Kunibert Franciszek Grabe; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1702. A bill for the relief of Stefan Jankielewicz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1703. A bill for the relief of Andrew Radlicz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1704. A bill for the relief of Lech Prvzynski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1705. A bill for the relief of Czeslaw Trzcinski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1706. A bill for the relief of Wiktor Grygielko; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1707. A bill for the relief of Milthadis Skordos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1708. A bill for the relief of Eugene Albert Bailly; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1709. A bill for the relief of Phillip Bonino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1710. A bill for the relief of Roman Smolemec; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1711. A bill for the relief of Rodrigo D. Brito Peres; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1712. A bill for the relief of Bronislaw Matuszczak; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1713. A bill for the relief of Wladyslaw Majkowski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1714. A bill for the relief of Anthony Duppe; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1715. A bill for the relief of Michael George Bohlman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1716. A bill for the relief of certain Polish sailors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1717. A bill for the relief of Joseph Antoniak; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1718. A bill for the relief of Nicholas Tsigotis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1719. A bill for the relief of William V. Dobbins; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1720. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Aurelia Milewski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1721. A bill for the relief of Bronislaw Grabowski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1722. A bill for the relief of Andrew Bulavczak; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1723. A bill for the relief of Emile Druyts and Mrs. Czeslawa (Plichta) Druyts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1724. A bill for the relief of Gioacchino Varsalona; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1725. A bill for the relief of Dr. Constantine E. Constantinidis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1726. A bill for the relief of Renata Cambi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1727. A bill for the relief of Jozef Podlaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1728. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Cecylia Kammer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1729. A bill for the relief of Joseph Cleplinski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1730. A bill for the relief of Maurice Ghnassia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1731. A bill for the relief of Stanislaw Kut; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1732. A bill for the relief of Stamatis Karastamatis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1733. A bill for the relief of Stanley Brodzinski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1734. A bill for the relief of the estate of Henry F. Aniszewski, deceased; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1735. A bill for the relief of Stanley Dankowski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1736. A bill for the relief of William and Helen Kobielski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1737. A bill for the relief of Dr. Sau Pong Chang Chen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:

H. R. 1738. A bill for the relief of Howard Carl Kaiser; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1739. A bill for the relief of William J. Bohner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE of California:

H. R. 1740. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Raymunda Panart de Zanino and her minor son, Julio Zanino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey:
H. R. 1741. A bill for the relief of Nejdat Mulla; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALTER:
H. R. 1742. A bill for the relief of Pal Shiu Chuan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WIGGLESWORTH:
H. R. 1743. A bill for the relief of George C. Papanicolaou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1744. A bill for the relief of John C. K. Yu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1745. A bill for the relief of Paul E. Milward; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey:
H. R. 1746. A bill for the relief of Rosa Gelassen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of New York:
H. R. 1747. A bill for the relief of Utica Brewing Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1748. A bill for the relief of Sigrid Krause Peters; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1749. A bill for the relief of Waltraud Muller Tournay; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1750. A bill for the relief of Elena Gigliotti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:
H. R. 1751. A bill for the relief of Priscilla Louise Davis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1752. A bill for the relief of Johanna Juresic Grgurich; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Research in Blinding Eye Diseases

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 6, 1955

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, because those disease of the eyes which result in blindness have been brought close to home to me, my interest in the research programs being carried on has certainly increased.

Recently a group of doctors conducting research in retrolental fibroplasia, an eye disease which has affected 50 percent of those premature infants weighing 3½ pounds or less at birth, discovered a practical prevention of almost all of this disease. There is no doubt that this discovery is far more important to the people of our country than any other medical discovery; as this might well pave the way for the eventual cure of the majority of our eye diseases.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to include a short statement with reference to this discovery.

Today, we are spending less than \$2 million for medical research in the blinding eye diseases—a group of conditions which more than any other group stakes a claim on the American taxpayer—for the education, training, and support of the blind. What we are spending for research today is just a little more than we have been spending for the past decade—in spite of the overwhelming evidence that such research can either prevent or cure disorders of the eye.

Last year and, indeed, the year before, I asked that the appropriations of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness be increased with a view toward strengthening the weak national research programs in both the neurological and sensory disorders. As you know, those increases were given, so that now the budget of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness stands at \$7,600,000 and the number of investigations on blinding eye disorders conducted throughout the United States has burgeoned by 25 to 30 percent.

This research attack is still pitifully small, but to the citizens of this country, Congress' action on the Institute's appropriations may well be a source of deep gratitude. In the short span of 2

years, rapid progress has been made against eye disease; modes of prevention and treatment have been developed with the results that thousands now are escaping the helpless fate of darkened vision and the economic burden of their care, which is the country's responsibility, has been lightened.

Let me illustrate just one of the many achievements made under the eye research programs of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness. This achievement represents the virtual conquest of retrolental fibroplasia, a blinding eye disease which affected 50 percent of those premature infants weighing 3½ pounds or less at birth. Retrolental fibroplasia may be an unfamiliar disease to you, but for 5,000 mothers in this country whose children have completely lost their sight because of this condition its name spells constant despair. It is the leading cause of blindness in children; and each of the 5,000 children individually costs the community, State, and Federal governments more than does a single victim of any other disease—\$100,000 for education, training, and support from birth to death, or for all, a grand total of \$500 million.

This past month, however, the practical prevention of almost all retrolental fibroplasia became a dramatic reality. On September 14, Dr. V. Everett Kinsey of the Kresge Eye Institute in Detroit, summed up the results of a 1-year study of retrolental fibroplasia before a large gathering of eye specialists from all over the United States and from all over the continent as well. What he had to say was simple—the major contributing cause of the disease was oxygen, the oxygen which was routinely administered to premature children in hospital incubators. The way to stop retrolental fibroplasia was to stop using oxygen, except where urgently needed in crisis.

Dr. Kinsey, I should point out, was speaking on behalf of more than 75 pediatricians and ophthalmologists who during the past year have worked in close coordination in 18 hospitals throughout the United States to come up with the answer. The answer was made possible by the Government through support of the study by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness. The answer—oxygen—perhaps sounds simple to you, yet it represented the end of what had been a long, hard 12-year hunt for the cause of the disease on the part of hundreds of scientists.

Their quest may prove as interesting to you as it is for me. Retrolental fibroplasia, I should tell you, was first described in the United States in 1942 by a Dr. T. L. Terry. Dr. Terry, himself, tried to explain why the blood-carrying tissues of the eyes were affected in retrolental fibroplasia. He thought the condition was due to factors affecting the mother during pregnancy—possibly toxemia or hemorrhage. Many others believed as Terry did, though they could not find sufficient evidence to support their beliefs.

Retrolental fibroplasia mysteriously continued to grow in incidence from 1942 on, and it began to appear as well in England, on the Continent and elsewhere. More and more it became evident that the disease was probably not related to the condition of the mother during pregnancy but to the changing care of infants in hospitals. Many causes for the disorder were suggested—nutritional deficiencies in the infant or, again, nutritional excesses; irritation of light on the infants' eyes or possibly not sufficient light; mother's milk was first implicated, then cow's milk. As one set of facts were established to support a given theory, another set arose to contradict them. None of them were statistically sound.

By 1951, oxygen had also been suggested as the cause of retrolental fibroplasia—too little oxygen, however, not too much. At the same time, one hospital had noted that the incidence of retrolental fibroplasia seemed to parallel the increasing introduction and use of oxygen-bearing incubators in their maternity wards. But the real possibility that oxygen was the contributing cause could not be substantiated elsewhere.

In 1953 the first real breakthrough came. Dr. Arnall Patz, of Georgetown University, working with newborn rats, proved that constant oxygen administration, such as was routinely given to premature infants in our hospitals, could cause retrolental fibroplasia. Dr. Patz' work was supported by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness.

Whether what was true for animals would prove true for humans remained to be proved. A clinical study of premature infants weighing 3½ pounds or less at birth posed a major problem. Such a study, if conducted at a single hospital, might take 3, 4, or even 5 years before enough premature infants were born so that results of the study would

be statistically valid. If the vital answer were to be obtained as rapidly as possible—and with children blinded each day by retrolental fibroplasia, speed was essential—then a number of hospitals working on the same problem at the same time under the same strict scientific rules of evidence would be needed.

Such a study as this would require considerable funds. The National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness with its increased appropriations could now make most of the funds available. Just as important, to muster the combined research strength of a large number of distinguished investigators would require organizational capacity of a high order. Through its grantees, however, the Institute had access to some of the leading scientists in the country who might participate in the investigation. With the creation of a subcommittee composed of some of those scientists who worked closely with the Institute, so was born one of the broadest research studies on a single medical problem ever conceived.

The results of this study you now know. That study, you should know, cost the Government just \$40,000. To this sum was added another \$11,000 by the National Foundation for Eye Research and the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness. It appears that the cause of blindness for 5,000 babies has been prevented at a cost of \$51,000—\$10.50 per baby blinded from this cause in this country. The cost of care for 5,000 blind babies will be, for our generation, 100,000 times the cost of the prevention for the future. It appears that we have also removed one more source of pain and misery from the world.

The scientific attack on disease is not always so productive so rapidly. Yet there can be no question that the more effort science can devote to medical problems, the more successful science can be. Let science, through us, in short, attack the dreadful problems of glaucoma, cataract, and diabetic retinopathy on the scale these problems deserve and we count on their answers too—sooner rather than later.

Moro Province Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RUSSELL V. MACK

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 6, 1955

Mr. MACK of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I reintroduced in the House today the bill which is commonly known as the Moro Province bill.

This bill is designed to provide long-delayed justice to a small group of less than 500 war veterans and to less than 300 of their dependent widows and children.

The 500 veterans who will benefit from this legislation fought valiantly and nobly 50 years ago in the Moro Provinces and in the islands of Samar and Leyte

in the Philippines. They have been deprived of pensions all of these years due to a minor technicality. The injustice done them can be corrected only by an act of Congress. To correct that injustice is the purpose of my Moro Province bill.

That the members of the Veterans' Committee, who have studied this bill closely and know most about the case, believe an injustice has been done and should be corrected is indicated by the fact that the House Veterans' Affairs Committee four times has approved unanimously bills to provide pensions to the Moro Province veterans.

In the 78th and 79th Democratic Congresses, the Veterans' Committee unanimously reported a Moro Province bill similar to the one which I introduced today.

In the 80th and 83d Republican Congresses, the Veterans' Committee, like the ones in previous Democratic-controlled Congresses, unanimously reported favorably bills similar to the Moro Province bill I have introduced.

In the 78th Congress, the Moro Province bill was passed by both Houses of Congress, but was vetoed by President Roosevelt. In the 79th Congress, the House again passed this bill, but it died for lack of action in the Senate.

In the 80th and 83d Congresses, the Veterans' Committee again unanimously approved a Moro Province bill. The Rules Committee, however, held up these bills, and they never were reported for House action.

The cost of the Moro Province bill for its first year was estimated at about \$700,000. This figure will decrease rapidly after the first year since the Moro veterans are of an average age of 78 years.

The case for the Moro Province bill is this:

Technically and legally, the war with Spain and the Philippine Insurrection ended on July 4, 1902, when the President issued a proclamation of peace. Actually, however, the fighting did not stop. It continued for several years in the Moro Provinces and on Leyte and Samar. American soldiers fought there. A total of 1,548 casualties and deaths from disease occurred. Soldiers engaged in this fighting received 13 Congressional Medals of Honor.

Despite the severity of the fighting and the many casualties these veterans never have been recognized as wartime fighters and have been denied veteran pension rights. Half a century has elapsed since the hostilities. The Moro Province bill which I introduced today would merely provide delayed justice to the handful of Moro veterans who are still alive. The cost is very small.

These veterans have been denied war status and pensions because officially the war had, by proclamation, been terminated. Recently, soldiers in Korea have been granted war and pension rights even for services rendered after the fighting had stopped. Here in the Moro Province and on Samar and Leyte, where the fighting continued after the proclamation of peace, veterans are denied pensions.

Obviously, justice to these Moro Province war veterans has been overlooked. This injustice should be corrected even if Congress is 50 years late in doing so.

I hope that the House Veterans' Committee will report my Moro Province bill favorably and that the Rules Committee will permit it to come to a vote. I am sure that if it is permitted to come to a vote the Moro Province bill will, as it did in two previous sessions, be approved unanimously or almost unanimously.

Reciprocal Trade Agreements

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JERE COOPER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 6, 1955

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following statement:

CHAIRMAN JERE COOPER OF THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS INTRODUCES H. R. 1, PROVIDING FOR A 3-YEAR EXTENSION OF THE PRESIDENT'S AUTHORITY TO ENTER RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS

Chairman JERE COOPER, Committee on Ways and Means, today introduced H. R. 1, which would extend for 3 years the President's authority to enter trade agreements. The bill is patterned along the lines of the President's recommendations to the last Congress on foreign economic policy of the United States, which were based on the findings and recommendations of the Randall Commission.

In addition to the 3-year extension, H. R. 1 would authorize the President to reduce duties in three alternative ways: (1) 15 percent below the July 1, 1955, rates by reductions of not more than 5 percent in each of the 3 years under the extension; or (2) to 50 percent of the rate existing on January 1, 1945, in the cases of items which are not being imported or which are being imported only in negligible quantities; or (3) to 50 percent ad valorem, in the case of any rates now in excess of 50 percent ad valorem.

As under the first alternative, the reductions under the other alternatives would be gradual with no reduction becoming effective until the previous one had been in effect for a year. In the case of the first alternative authority, no decrease could be made effective after June 30, 1958.

The bill would also require the President to report annually on the trade-agreements program, and would authorize the President to reduce duties by 50 percent below the January 1, 1945, rate unilaterally in the case of products which are not being imported or which are being imported only in negligible quantities.

Mr. COOPER stated:

"Our trade-agreements program is now at the crossroads. Through such programs as economic aid, technical assistance, and our efforts to bolster production in the free nations of the world, we have helped reestablish their war-torn economies. These nations are now in a position where they can and are willing to stand on their own feet. We must try to, on our part, help lay the foundations on which a stable foreign trade can be built. If we do not permit the free nations to trade with us, they will be forced to trade elsewhere, and in many cases this can only mean Russia and her satellites.

"Our reciprocal trade-agreements program occupies a prominent place in our overall

foreign policy, and it is essential that we reaffirm at this time our determination to continue and to liberalize this program in the interest of constructive and cooperative international effort and relations. The foreign policy of the United States depends to a great extent upon the cooperation of strong and healthy free nations. Our tariff and trade policies are especially significant because of our outstanding position of leadership and economic importance. We must help the free nations in every way possible to find the means with which to earn dollars by which to buy our exports. Otherwise their shortages of dollars will force them to restrict imports from us, and this will result in a further loss of our export markets which will mean less wages to labor, profits to businesses and farmers, and taxes to our Government.

"The main way in which we can help provide dollars to the free nations with which to buy our goods is to buy imports from them. With world conditions being what they are today, none of the free nations can afford to become either economically, politically, or militarily isolated from the others. One of the best known tenets of communism is that the way to divide and conquer the free nations of the world is through trade wars. Russia and the countries which she dominates are making an all-out effort to encourage the free nations to trade with them.

"A realistic foreign trade policy on our part will contribute to an expanding world economy, establish and maintain in all the free countries rising levels of employment and real income and create economic conditions which are conducive to world peace. We must strive, in making our decisions on foreign-trade policy, to base them to the maximum extent possible on our national interests. Such a policy will benefit all segments of our economy—agricultural, labor, and industrial alike.

"In my opinion, H. R. 1 is a modest though realistic step in the direction of an expanded market for our exports, while at the same time permitting free nations to earn their own way by increasing their exports to us. I do not now, nor have I ever, advocated the surrendering of our markets to foreign goods; however, I do feel that we can—through enactment of H. R. 1—greatly strengthen the economies of the free world as well as our own, while at the same time still providing realistic protection for our own industries and agriculture.

"A realistic and constructive foreign-trade policy on the part of all the free nations of the world is more important today than it has ever been in the past. If we fail on our part to do our share to bring about such a foreign-trade policy, the other free nations of the world will despair in their cooperative efforts with us to fight communistic aggression and subversion. Our position of leadership in the world today demands that we be a moving factor in expanding world trade."

Four-Year Tenure for Members of the House of Representatives

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES W. VURSELL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 6, 1955

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a joint resolution to amend the Constitution to provide for the election of Members of the House of Representatives for a 4-year tenure.

The 2-year term provided for Members of the House of Representatives written into the Constitution in 1787, in the days of limited communication, was designed to keep the Members in close touch with their constituents. The authors of the Constitution, who wanted the Government to be controlled by the people, also felt that such control would be more effective if all Members of the House of Representatives were compelled to stand for reelection every 2 years.

They feared that a long term in this important body of the Congress might cause the Members to disregard the will of the people to a greater degree, and become more dictatorial as a legislative body.

With the rapid development of travel by train, on paved highways, and by air, and with the rapid development of communications through the press, the mails, and the radio, the people are so well advised on legislative matters as to make biannual elections of the Members of the House of Representatives unnecessary in the future.

In fact, the authors of the Constitution when this subject was under discussion said that the frequency of elections of the Members of the House of Representatives must depend upon a variety of circumstances, and that experience should be the guide to follow.

Through experience we now know that the Senate with 6-year terms has worked well; that the Senators, due to rapid communications, are in close touch with their constituents, as are Members of the House. Modern communications now enable the Members of the House and Senate to preserve the close tie between legislator and constituents that the framers of our Constitution thought was necessary.

The 2-year term for Members of the House has become antiquated. Too frequent elections of Members of the House of Representatives with our increased population, business growth, and the complexity of problems coming to the Congress for solution has reached the point where the biennial election of Members of the House places an unnecessary burden upon such Members, and is a deterrent to better and more efficient governmental service in such capacity.

Mr. Speaker, if the Members of the House are given a 4-year tenure, a much greater amount of their time can be employed in the study of legislation and the investigation of governmental problems. If a 4-year term of office is provided, a Member of the House, when elected, will have at least 3 years in which he can give all of his attention to the problems of government before he has to give a part of his time to the consideration of his reelection.

If the Members of the House are provided a 4-year tenure, it will give them greater resistance against the powerful pressure groups that have developed in our politics, which seek to influence the voting of the Members of the House by their power of numbers rather than by the merit of the proposed legislation they are supporting. It will place the Members of the House in a position where they can courageously support and pass legislation which they know to be

in the interest of the Nation, and in which they know such legislation will have time to demonstrate its value in the public interest, and become acceptable to the majority of the people before they have to stand for reelection again.

For instance, Members of the House who voted for the Taft-Hartley law were marked for defeat by the big labor leaders who falsely branded the legislation as a "slave-labor law," and many Members had great difficulty and some failed at election because the law had not had time to become sufficiently understood by the rank and file of labor. This is only one instance in many which points out the necessity of giving the Members of the House a 4-year tenure, and the benefits it will bring to the people in better government.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution provides that the 4-year tenure will become effective on the year we elect a President. The people elect a President for a 4-year term. If this resolution becomes law, they will elect all of the Members of the House at the time they elect the President. Generally, under our two-party system of government, if the people lose faith in an administration, they put the other party in power, seeking to hold it responsible for the ensuing 4 years.

If a Republican President is elected, he has a right, and the people generally want him, to have a majority of his own party, so that they may hold that party responsible. If a Democrat President is elected, they want him to have a majority so that they can hold that party responsible. This is one of the great advantages of the two-party system, and if this resolution is adopted, it will strengthen the two-party system for the future, which will be of untold benefit in the future to our processes of government, as it has been in the past.

We cannot hold a party responsible, we cannot achieve the best in government for the people with the President of one party, and the legislative branch controlled by the opposite party.

In closing, may I say that there is utterly no sense, rhyme or reason for the continuance of the election of the Members of the House for a 2-year term. The time and expense of election is a burden that prevents more able men from being willing to enter public service. It is a deterrent to good progressive government, is antiquated, and I sincerely hope that this Congress will take the great and progressive step toward better government that a 4-year tenure for Members of the House of Representatives would assure.

Wanted: A 49th State

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RUSSELL V. MACK

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 6, 1955

Mr. MACK of Washington. Mr. Speaker, our forefathers who founded

this Republic fought a costly and bloody war to free themselves from the tyranny of taxation without representation. Yet we, their descendants, today, impose taxation without representation upon the 523,000 inhabitants of Hawaii.

Hawaiian youths are drafted to serve in the Armed Forces of our country. The Hawaiian people must pay the same tax rates as those levied upon the citizens of our 48 States. The Hawaiians must abide by our laws. But Hawaiians have no vote in the making of draft laws, in the fixing of tax schedules or in enacting any law.

This obviously is unfair and not in keeping with America's historic traditions. The situation should be speedily remedied by the enactment early in this new session of Congress of a law that will make Hawaii the 49th State.

The people of Hawaii, during the past year, paid a greater amount of taxes into the Federal Treasury than did the citizens of 11 of our present States; these being Arizona, Idaho, Nevada, New Hampshire, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Utah, Vermont, and Wyoming.

Hawaii, today, has a greater population than four of our States; these being Delaware, Nevada, Vermont, and Wyoming.

Some say Hawaii is too remote from the Capitol in Washington, but she is closer to it, in travel time, than was Nebraska or Kansas at the time of their admission to the Union.

Congress should act quickly to right an old injustice by voting statehood to Hawaii soon so that her people may exercise the American right of voting for citizens to represent them in the Congress and for others to be President and Vice President of the Republic.

Haym Salomon Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 6, 1955

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a resolution which would authorize and direct the President to proclaim January 6 of each year as Haym Salomon Day.

Haym Salomon is possibly the least known patriot of the American Revolution. Today is the anniversary of the death of this great Jewish-American who helped to bring this country into being.

He came to this country from Poland, settled in New York, and there engaged in business. He became active in the Sons of Liberty which was organized in the colonies for the purpose of breaking away from Britain and setting up an independent country, which subsequently was set up as the United States of America. In 1776 he was arrested by the British and confined to jail. He was released a year later and immediately reengaged actively in the effort to set up this country as a free and independent nation.

He was arrested again in 1778, court-martialed for spying and sentenced to be hanged. With the aid of his fellow patriots, he escaped to Philadelphia, where he continued his activities on behalf of the cause of liberty and freedom.

When the efforts of the Founding Fathers were at their lowest ebb, when their leaders did not know where to turn, Haym Salomon came to the front and contributed his entire fortune to finance the continuance of the Revolutionary War.

He gave to the cause \$640,000, his entire wealth. While it is a small sum, as we look at money today, it was a tremendous sum in those days. In addition to that, he went out and pledged his personal credit and borrowed additional sums.

General Washington and others of that day have given him credit for having financed the successful continuation of that war, as a result of which our fine Nation came into being and has since grown into a great and prosperous country. Neither his estate nor his descendants were repaid the loans he made to our Government nor those guaranteed by him. Haym Salomon died penniless.

I think that we could do little less than honor his memory by asking or authorizing the President of the United States to proclaim each year January 6 as Haym Salomon Day in commemoration of that great American patriot, not by making it a national holiday but by proclaiming it as a day of commemoration and directing that the United States flag be flown on all Government buildings on that day.

The Program of the United States Information Service in Italy, Spain, Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia, With Specific Information Concerning Rome, Naples, Palermo, Madrid, Barcelona, Algiers, Casablanca, and Tunis

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. EMANUEL CELLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 6, 1955

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, the following is an outline of the program of the United States Information Service in Italy, Spain, Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia, with specific information concerning Rome, Naples, Palermo, Madrid, Barcelona, Algiers, Casablanca, and Tunis:

ITALY

In Italy the job of the United States Information Service—USIS—is to win Italian support for the development of free world strength and to help expose and defeat the Communist conspiracy. We are trying to show the Italian people that the policies of the United States are based on interests compatible with Italy's own legitimate aspirations, and wherever possible we are trying to stimulate the Italians to a more vigorous defense of

their own democracy. In Italy all the media of the agency are employed in accomplishing our objectives, namely, radio, press, motion pictures, libraries, and exhibits.

USIS Rome, where Ned Nordness is public affairs officer and John MacKnight his deputy, has, with the Italy branch offices, been concentrating in recent months on a special cultural program to counter the still widely held concept among Italians of United States immaturity and cultural barrenness. USIS officers, through cultivation of key personalities in Italian education, have been instrumental in the establishment of, or in initiating procedures for establishing, chairs in American studies at 4 major Italian universities—1 in Venice, 2 in Florence, 1 in Rome—thus placing American studies for the first time on an equal footing with other academic subjects in the Italian university curriculum. The Atoms for Peace Exhibit, which opened in Rome last June and by now has toured some 20 other Italian cities, has been a tremendous success in stimulating Italian awareness of the President's atoms for peace program and of the United States commitment to the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

Walter Wien is public affairs officer in Naples, a post that is especially important not only as the center of NATO naval effort but as one of the principal cities, along with Palermo, of a vast economically backward and previously isolated area which offers the greatest danger today for Communist growth. Here an economic development and reform program, set in motion by democratic Italian governments since the war, is producing a slow awakening which the Communist Party is attempting to exploit to its own advantage.

Paul Wheeler is acting public affairs officer in Palermo, a post that is faced with special problems in serving an isolated, in many ways still backward, island community.

SPAIN

In Spain, Morrill Cody is public affairs officer in Madrid, and William Hart is public affairs officer in Barcelona. Our USIS program there has made increasingly active and effective use of all media—radio, press, films, exhibits, and our library centers. We are concentrating in Spain on helping to insure the success of the United States aid agreements with that country by bringing about a clear understanding of their purposes. We are trying also to convince the Spaniards of the importance of the Western European Community and the value of international cooperation and collective military strength. The Madrid office is increasing its efforts in areas of defense activity and is giving special support to the United States military program for establishing good troop-community relations.

In Barcelona, which is the center of the rapidly developing industrial area of Catalonia, a special effort is being made, under the educational exchange program, to increase the number of leader and specialist grants to Catalonian industrialists in order to give those who

will have a hand in developing the area a broader point of view.

ALGERIA

The strategic importance of Algeria, together with Tunisia and Morocco, in western defense and its vital contribution to the economic health of France are among the reasons for a USIS program in this country. Communist propaganda strives constantly to deepen the differences between the French and the Arab population on the "colonial issue" and to create suspicion and hatred of the United States.

Mr. John Rhodes is public affairs officer in Algiers. The United States Information Service works through an information center, press and publications, and radio to expose Communist motives and strengthen confidence in the United States. The past year has featured a successful effort to extend the influence of the program into a growing number of population centers throughout Algeria.

TUNIS

Although the political situation in Tunisia is restrictive, as in Morocco, the atmosphere of conciliation permits association with many Arab groups. The fact that the public affairs officer is fluent in Arabic, and well as French, and had established association with the Arab population prior to the period of violence, further increases the program opportunities.

Mr. Leslie Lewis is public affairs officer at Tunis. Through the use of the four media—press, radio, films, and the library—the USIS operation in Tunis explains and exploits American foreign policy with regard to Tunisia in particular, founded on the Byroade statement regarding American foreign policy in colonial areas. This is directed at the mixed middle-group audience of politically conscious French-Tunisians, Arab-Tunisians, and minority groups—Italians, Jews, Corsicans, Maltese, and so forth. The program is not directed to the political extremists, which are an unlikely audience because of the exclusiveness of their interests.

MOROCCO

The USIS American staff in Morocco consists of a country public affairs officer, Mr. James Carter, and two subordinate public affairs officers, Mr. Donald R. Norland, at Rabat, and Miss Annadele Riley, stationed at Casablanca. The activities at Casablanca are conducted by Miss Riley, under the supervision of Mr. Carter, who visits Casablanca frequently.

In addition to this American complement, which is assigned to carry forward the aims of the United States Information Agency among the Moroccan population, the International Broadcasting Service—IBS—of the Agency, known as the Voice of America, maintains a relay station at Tangier which transmits short-wave programs to Europe and Iron Curtain countries. No programs are broadcast to Morocco, this being technically impossible because the short-wave radio beam rides over the area adjacent to the transmitters.

The present political situation in Morocco, and resulting restrictions imposed on the Information Service by the

local French administration, severely limits the scope of the USIS activities there. There is virtually no possibility of personal association with the Moroccan population. The realities of the local situation permit factual news reporting by press, radio, and films and the publicizing of American cultural activities through the Information Center. These programs contribute to United States objectives by displaying the United States in a favorable light, and through its subject matter tends to enlist the cooperation of the French and Moroccans.

My experience with the United States Information Agency is that insufficient appropriations have been allotted to this Agency. This is an agency which is involved in the battle of men's minds, and ideas are more important than bullets. We appropriated \$77,114,000 for propaganda purposes, which included funds for the Voice of America and the United States Information Agency. Against this figure, it is interesting to note that the Soviet Union spends about one and one-third billion dollars on propaganda. In comparison, our expenditure is minuscular.

In my contact with the United States Information Service, I wish to state that I have found the staff both here and abroad to be made up of hardworking, painstaking, and patriotic public servants.

The President, significantly, in today's state of the Union message urged enhancement of our USIA information facilities.

Impact on Veterans' Benefits of Presidential Proclamation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 6, 1955

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the proclamation of the President terminating certain benefits now available to veterans of the Korean conflict was issued last Saturday—January 1, 1955. Its effective date is January 31. One of the results of this proclamation is to bar accumulation of eligibility for education or training under Public Law 550, after this cutoff date. I have introduced legislation which will permit all those members of the armed services on January 31, 1955, to gain the full education benefits if they serve for as much as 2 years after that date. Many recruiting offices have promised the full benefits of the GI bill of rights to those men now serving and unless legislation such as my bill is enacted, the Government will not make good on its promises. I am sure that the Committee on Veterans' Affairs will give this subject early action.

I am indicating below some of the results flowing from the proclamation:

Basic service period: Korean service, by the terms of the proclamation, has been officially set as on or after June 27, 1950, and through January 31, 1955.

Education and training: Public Law 550 of the 82d Congress authorizes 1½ days of education or training for each day of service performed during this basic service period with a maximum of 36 calendar months of entitlement. The proclamation means that no additional eligibility may be accumulated under this law after January 31, 1955, and persons first entering service after such date acquire no eligibility for the benefits. The proclamation also ends eligibility for training under the vocational rehabilitation laws.

Compensation: Today disabled veterans of the Korean conflict are entitled to service-connected disability compensation ranging from \$17 per month for a 10-percent disability to \$181 per month for total disability. In certain severely disabled cases special rates may go as high as \$420 per month. Any veteran who has a service-connected disability as a result of service after January 31, 1955, will be entitled, as a peacetime veteran, to 80 percent of the rates mentioned previously. Certain presumptions of service connection in chronic disease cases will not be available to veterans separated from service after January 31, 1955. After that date eligibility for service-connected death compensation will also be on a peacetime basis, with rates based on 80 percent of the wartime rate.

Pensions: Veterans of World War I, II, and Korea today are entitled under certain conditions to non-service-connected disability pension at rates of \$66.16, \$78.75, or \$135.45, depending upon age, condition, and other factors. Service after the date of January 31, 1955, will be considered peacetime, but any veterans serving, for example, as little as 1 day prior to the delimiting date and 89 additional days continuously thereafter will be eligible for non-service-connected disability pension under the existing laws.

Widows and children of veterans of the Korean conflict period—June 27, 1950, through January 31, 1955—are eligible for pension based upon the non-service-connected death of such veterans. The basic rate for a widow is \$50.40 per month. This program will not be available to dependents of persons first entering the service on or after February 1, 1955.

Automobiles: Veterans of exclusive service after January 31, 1955, will not be eligible for the benefits of Public Law 187, 82d Congress, which provides \$1,600 toward the purchase of a specially equipped automobile for service-connected veterans who have suffered the loss or loss of the use of one or both hands, or feet, or who are blind as defined.

Hospitalization: No entitlement to VA hospitalization for non-service-connected disabilities where the service of the veteran is solely after January 31, 1955.

Insurance: The proclamation does not affect in any way provisions of Public Law 23 which automatically insures any serviceman in the amount of \$10,000 while in active service. It is payable over a 10-year period to beneficiaries defined in the law.

Housing: The issuance of the proclamation means that in order for a veteran to obtain a loan guaranty—maximum \$7,500—the loan must be made prior to February 1, 1965. So long as there is service prior to January 31, 1955, additional service to complete the required 90 days may be had after that date, if continuous.

Mustering-out payments: Mustering-out payments in the amount of \$100, \$200, or \$300, depending upon the length and place of service will no longer be available to veterans who serve exclusively after January 31, 1955.

Public housing preference: Those serving exclusively after January 31, 1955, will no longer enjoy preference in the occupancy of low-rent public housing. They also will not have the benefits of certain provisions of the National Housing Act and certain assistance in the acquisition of family-size farm under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

Unemployment compensation: Public Law 550, 82d Congress, makes veterans serving on or after June 27, 1950, eligible for unemployment compensation of \$26 per week not to exceed 26 weeks. This program is administered by the States. The proclamation ends this right as of January 31, 1955, for those serving exclusively after that date.

Income tax: Enlisted men serving in combat zone defined in Executive Order 10195, December 20, 1950, did not have to pay taxes on their pay. Executive order issued in conjunction with proclamation terminates this tax exemption.

Legislation To Make Tax Free the Gain on the Sale of a Home

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. LOUIS C. RABAUT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 6, 1955

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I dropped a bill in the hopper to amend section 112 (n) of the Internal Revenue Code to provide that gain from the sale or exchange of the taxpayer's home will not be taxed whether or not he replaces it with another residence.

The purpose of this bill is to rectify a longstanding situation which now places an unfair financial burden on the parents of our Nation, when they find it necessary to dispose of a large home after the children have grown and married and have families of their own.

Most young married couples rent an apartment at first. Then, when they have children, they buy a modest home. As more children come along and grow up, it is necessary to purchase a larger home which becomes the scene of many happy hours which include birthday parties and holiday festivities as well as courtships and weddings. When the father and mother have completed the lifelong task of rearing their children and the days of the past are fond memories, they desire to move to a smaller

home or an apartment to enjoy the peace and rest that is due them.

This is when the Government steps in to levy a huge tax bill on the total profit realized by the sale of the former homes. This is penalizing the parents who brought into this world our future citizens who will play an important part in the progress and growth of our Nation.

This situation should be changed and it is my hope that the Congress will enact proper legislation to alleviate the hardship resulting from the present law.

The Fight Against Illegal Narcotics

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ED EDMONDSON

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 6, 1955

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, there is one battle in the cold war of today which is in critical need of attention by this House. I am speaking of our country's continuing fight against the vicious and deadly traffic in illegal narcotics, a traffic which has apparently become one of the major weapons of the international Communist conspiracy throughout the world.

Although our small Government forces in this specialized field are fighting valiantly and tirelessly, the battle is not being won. On the contrary, as recently as June 1 of 1954, the United Nations Bulletin reported:

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs noted that there was a high level of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs which seemed to be increasing.

The Honorable Harry J. Anslinger, United States representative on this Commission, has issued several reports in recent months which paint an alarming picture of the extent and danger of this illicit traffic, which is worldwide in its scope and devastating in its effects upon the health and morale of its victims.

Yet, in the face of abundant evidence that the danger is mounting throughout the world, the 83d Congress was responsible for further cuts in the already slender manpower of the United States customs inspection force, the Border Patrol, and other agencies having some responsibility in this vital field of law enforcement and protection of our Nation.

The same Congress, I regret to say, failed to take any action on the numerous bills before it which called for a strengthening of existing penalties for narcotics violations, especially in the field of second and third offenses.

If this new Congress does nothing else in the field of law enforcement, we owe it to our children to restore at the earliest possible date a fully effective customs inspection and border patrol force, as our coastal line of defense against illegal importation of narcotics. We should also act immediately to strengthen the penal provisions of our narcotics laws, particularly for criminal repeaters who destroy the very

souls of American manhood and womanhood through their evil traffic.

I believe we also have an obligation to our Armed Forces and civil servants in occupied areas, as well as to humanity in general, to investigate to the fullest extent the organized and depraved conspiracy of international communism in its effort to subvert free people through promotion of narcotics addiction.

Continuing and complete exposure of this evil practice, with the documentation and human evidence available to us, will not only serve as a true and effective answer to the false propaganda of germ warfare still being circulated by Moscow and Peiping, but will also point the way to more efficient counter-measures by the free world.

To these ends, I have offered a House resolution authorizing a full and complete investigation of illegal narcotic traffic as an instrument and weapon of the international Communist conspiracy, and have also reintroduced the bill which I sponsored as H. R. 4453 in the 83d Congress, which would increase the penalty provisions of certain acts dealing with narcotics.

At the proper time, I trust that many Members will join with me in sponsorship of whatever amendments are necessary to restore our first-line fighting strength in the battle to stop illegal narcotic traffic in our ports and along our borders.

The cost of these measures will be small. The cost of our failure to take them—in terms of increased crime and broken lives—could be too great to reckon.

Fireman of the Year

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JAMES C. AUCHINCLOSS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 6, 1955

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, it is always a privilege to do honor to those who devote their lives to the service of others. Men and women who find happiness in doing what they can to make life a bit easier for others and to bring encouragement and faith to the stricken are great people, the kind of people who make our country great. Such spirit of service is common among the members of our police and fire departments which are made up of brave men, always prepared to risk their lives in the protection of ours. These thoughts are prompted by a member of the District of Columbia Fire Department who has recently been selected as Fireman of the Year, and I consider it a privilege to do honor to this man.

Charles M. Chamberlin, Jr., assigned to No. 1 platoon of engine company 16, and presently detailed to the deputy fire chief, has received this honor and he richly deserves it. Mr. Chamberlin has been a member of the District Fire Department for more than 17 years, during which he served in different engine and truck companies, and 5 years with

rescue squad No. 1. He also acted as aide to various battalion fire chiefs, and for the past 3 years he has been aide to Deputy Fire Chief Handback. Let me quote from a statement made about him by one of his superior officers:

Private Chamberlin has always demonstrated a keen interest in the Fire Department and is always ready to give his time to help others, from the lowest private to the highest ranking officer. When any member is sick or wounded he can always count on a visit from Charlie or "Doc" as he is called by all members who know him. In this respect he is largely responsible for the starting and smooth operating of the firemen's blood bank. His interest in this respect is not confined to the Fire Department alone since his record shows he has donated 52 pints of blood through the American Red Cross for the use of the Armed Forces or for other purposes for which they need it.

Private Chamberlin is a family man with a wife and one son. He is an active member of his church, a Mason, and has served as den father to a Cub Scout pack and on the executive committee of the Boy Scouts of America. He is popular with his comrades and is recognized as one who is always ready to help in a good cause.

I am proud to be able to speak of Charlie Chamberlin as my friend, and it is indeed a privilege to know him. The inspiration received from a character with such high and unselfish standards makes us very proud and eager to do our own tasks better and in a more cheerful spirit.

Persons Serving in the Armed Forces on January 31, 1955, Should Be Entitled To Continue To Accrue Educational Benefits

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 6, 1955

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the President of the United States has acted under the provisions of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 and issued a proclamation declaring the emergency period at an end on January 31, 1955. The effect of this declaration will be that persons in the Armed Forces will cease accruing eligibility as war veterans on January 31, 1955.

Entitlement to education and training is on an accrual basis. Entitlement is accrued at the rate of 1½ days of education or training for each day of service during the emergency period; therefore, the President's proclamation has the effect of discontinuing accrual of educational entitlement on January 31, 1955, for all persons in service on that date. This will mean that those individuals who have entered the armed services during the past few months will not have the opportunity to accrue sufficient educational entitlement to be of any practical value. A great many persons entered the armed forces during the past few months with the belief that they

would have the opportunity of accruing the maximum entitlement to education. Some of these persons maintain that they were urged by armed services recruiters to enter the service and discharge their military service obligation as soon as possible and at the same time gain entitlement to a free college education. I have received letters from service personnel contending that armed services recruiters appeared in high schools last June and urged high school graduates to join the service and stated that they would be entitled to maximum educational entitlement if they entered the service promptly.

In order that those individuals who have entered the service during a recent period will be dealt with fairly, I am introducing a bill which will permit an individual in the armed services on January 31, 1955, to continue to accrue entitlement to education and training on the basis of 1½ days educational entitlement for each day of service up to the date of his discharge or until he accrues maximum entitlement. Enactment of this bill will permit individuals who have been in service less than 24 months on January 31, 1955, to continue to count their service for the purpose of accruing educational entitlement up to a maximum of 24 months' service.

I believe that enactment of this legislation will eliminate the possibility that any individual has been misled or has been dealt with unfairly and at the same time will serve the basic intent of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. I hope that the Veterans' Affairs Committee can give prompt consideration to this question as soon as it is organized.

Unjust Discrimination Against Members of the Armed Forces

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANIEL A. REED

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 6, 1955

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced a bill to correct an inequity of our tax laws which results in an unjust discrimination against members of our Armed Forces.

Last year, in our work on the mammoth new tax law, the House included a provision, section 37, which provided a tax credit equal to 20 percent of retirement incomes up to \$1,200 for individuals aged 65 and over. When the bill reached the other body, this section was amended to provide similar treatment for individuals under 65 with respect to pensions received from a public-retirement system. However, the amendment made by the other body specifically defined the term "public-retirement system" so as to exclude a retirement system operated for the benefit of the Armed Forces. That amendment with the exception I have just described finally prevailed in conference.

As a result, under the law as it now stands, a retired schoolteacher, policeman, fireman, or other civil servant is entitled to the retirement income-tax credit even if he retires before age 65. On the other hand, a member of our Armed Forces who similarly retires before age 65 is not entitled to equivalent treatment. I can find no justification whatsoever for continuing this type of discrimination against individuals who have served in their country's uniform. The bill which I have introduced today simply removes the exclusion of the Armed Forces from the definition of public-retirement system. The amendment would be effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1953, the effective date of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

States Rights

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HOWARD W. SMITH

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 6, 1955

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I today introduced a very brief and comprehensive bill (H. R. 3) on the subject of States rights, with particular reference to the present rule of the United States Supreme Court that where Congress has enacted legislation on any subject, the States are deprived of all power to enact or enforce similar laws on the same subject even though not in conflict with the Federal act.

What the bill seeks to do is to modify this doctrine so as to permit concurrent jurisdiction in order that the State act, where not in conflict with the Federal act, can be also enforced in the State courts for the protection of the State and its citizens.

The bill reads as follows:

That no act of Congress shall be construed as indicating an intent on the part of Congress to occupy the field in which such act operates, to the exclusion of all State laws on the same subject matter, unless such act contains an express provision to that effect. No act of Congress shall be construed as invalidating a provision of State law which would be valid in the absence of such act, unless there is a direct and positive conflict between an express provision of such act and such provision of the State law so that the two cannot be reconciled or consistently stand together.

For a long time the Supreme Court has held that whenever the Congress enacted legislation on any subject, its jurisdiction becomes exclusive and no State law can be enforced. In late years, as you know, Congress has legislated pretty well all over the waterfront. Congress has stretched the Interstate Commerce laws and the general welfare laws to the point where they cover all the ills of mankind, while the Supreme Court has consistently held to its original decision that when Congress acts all State laws are nullified, whether in conflict with the Federal law or not.

I do not quarrel with the Supreme Court about its consistency in its decisions. As a matter of fact, I devoutly wish that that Court would stand by its own decisions so that we lawyers could know not only what the law is today, but what it will be tomorrow.

Understand, please, that this doctrine that the Federal jurisdiction is exclusive in all cases is not due to any constitutional provision.

On the contrary, the 10th amendment to the Constitution especially reserves to the States all powers not granted, and the Constitution itself only gives to the Federal courts jurisdiction in a very limited number of subjects. You will all recall from your study of history that a great stumbling block in the adoption of the Constitution lay in the stubborn reluctance of all the Colonies to relinquish any of their sovereign powers, and during the debates preceding the adoption of the Constitution in the various States there developed a general understanding that in order to further protect the sovereignty of the States and the rights of individuals there would immediately be proposed the first 10 amendments to the Constitution, known as the Bill of Rights. The 10th, and final, amendment was the one that specifically reserved to the States and to the people all of the powers not granted to the Federal Government. The principle which I am now discussing and seek to modify is a rule of law enacted by the Supreme Court and has come to have as much force and effect as if it had been adopted as a part of the Constitution. The principle was debated and discussed in numerous early decisions of the Supreme Court, but the final decision which so drastically changed the intent of the framers of the Constitution was decided in 1842 in the famous case of *Gibbons against Ogden*, and was even then regarded as of such doubtful validity that it was adopted by a divided Court of 5 to 4, and that decision established the flat theory that when Congress passed a law Congress intended that all State laws should be superseded. I seek by this bill to have Congress say it had no such foolish intention in any case unless it said so.

Let me illustrate the iniquitous results of such a doctrine. I will use the decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania that caused me to introduce this bill. I am the author of the Smith Act that, among other things, makes it a crime to teach or advocate the overthrow of the Government by force. Forty-seven of the 48 States have some kind of laws against sedition and subversion. Pennsylvania undertook to prosecute a notorious Communist who was a citizen of that State under the State Sedition Act. The Supreme Court of that State, following the decisions above referred to, decided that as Congress had enacted the Smith Act it had withdrawn from all of the States the power to protect themselves from treasonable acts, and nullified all State laws on the subject whether the Congress intended to do so or not.

I was asked to introduce an amendment to the Smith Act to say that Congress in enacting the law intended no such harmful construction of it.

Obviously that case was merely a symptom of a dangerous disease that threatened to destroy completely the sovereignty of the States and was not the disease itself, and I decided to offer a separate bill to seek a cure of the whole malady.

The bill I have read is the result. To illustrate further, in a similar case of *Cloverleaf Co. against Patterson*, the State of Alabama for the protection of the health of its citizens sought to inspect the product of the *Cloverleaf Co.*, which was engaged in the renovation of butter, some of which was shipped in interstate commerce and subject to inspection under the Federal Pure Food and Drug Act. The Supreme Court held that as Congress had enacted the pure food laws it has assumed entire jurisdiction over the subject and the States were powerless to enforce their laws for the protection of the health of their citizens. I mention that case because the best argument I can think of for my bill is contained in the dissenting opinion of Justice Frankfurter who can, by no stretch of the imagination, be called a reactionary. He said:

The Department of Agriculture not only urged the enactment (of the Federal statute involved in the case), it drafted its provisions. If the Department wanted Congress to withdraw from the States their power to condemn unsanitary packing stock and to confide such power in the Federal Government, it could easily have made appropriate provision in the draft submitted by it to Congress. However, the Department did not do so. It did ask Congress to make some restrictions upon the authority which had been exercised by the States in regulating the manufacture and sale of butter for the protection of their citizens. But the restrictions did not include withdrawal from the States of the power to condemn unhealthful packing stock butter. The sponsors of this legislation, the experts of the Department of Agriculture, could have submitted to Congress appropriate language for the accomplishment of that result. They did not do so. The Court now does it for them even though the Department has no such desire.

To require the various agencies of the Government who are the effective authors of legislation like that now before us to express clearly and explicitly their purpose in dislodging constitutional powers of States—if such is their purpose—makes for care in draftsmanship and for responsibility in legislation. To hold, as do the majority, that paralysis of State power is somehow to be found in the vague implications of the Federal renovated butter enactments is to encourage slipshodness in draftsmanship and irresponsibility in legislation.

It must be obvious to you that with the multitude of subjects which the Congress is now dealing, that it is inevitably merely a question of time before the States will be deprived of practically all power and sovereignty in enactment and enforcement of laws for the protection of the health and welfare of their local citizens. In many Federal laws action to remedy wrongs must be initiated by some Federal bureau. Under present law, if the Federal bureau fails to act or refuses to act, the citizen is without remedy. In many instances adequate remedy requires immediate injunctive relief. Delay incident to bureaucratic redtape or indifference can mean finan-

cial ruin. Such instances have occurred and are occurring with more frequency.

Under present conditions, if the Federal authorities fail or refuse to act, the citizen is utterly without remedy.

The overall objective of the bill was well stated by the President when speaking on the subject of States rights. He made the following statement:

I want to see maintained the constitutional relationships between the Federal and State Governments. * * * For, if the States lose their meaning, our entire system of government loses its meaning. And the next step is the rise of the centralized, national state in which the seeds of autocracy can take root and grow. * * * We will see that the legitimate rights of the States and local communities are respected. * * * We will not reach into the States and take from them their powers and responsibilities to serve their citizens.

I hope the measure may have the support and active aid of all those who believe in the sovereignty of their States, who believe that local self-government is the best government, and who believe, as expressed by the President, that the rise of the centralized national state creates the atmosphere in which "the seeds of autocracy can take root and grow," to help me to help the President to put life and meaning into his inspired words.

Don't Bankrupt the American Crabbing Industry

REMARKS

OF

HON. RUSSELL V. MACK

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 6, 1955

Mr. MACK of Washington. Mr. Speaker, Japan, last year, supplied about 60 percent of all the canned crab that was sold in the United States. American producers supplied only about 40 percent.

Despite the fact that there is, under existing law, a 22½ percent ad valorem—on value—tariff on imported canned crab and a 15 percent ad valorem duty on fresh and frozen crab, Japan dominates the American crab market. Japan is able to do this because wages in canned food industries are 8 cents an hour for women and not more than 19½ cents for men. American wages in the crabbing industry are many times those paid workers in Japan. In fact, most workers in the American crabbing industry are paid more for an hour's labor than the corresponding Japanese worker is paid for an entire day's work.

Despite the fact that Japan already sells 60 percent of all the canned crab marketed in the United States, the Committee on Reciprocity Information has announced that it will consider at an international conference at Geneva in February granting reductions in the existing 22½ percent tariff on canned crab and 15 percent on fresh and frozen crab. If these crab tariffs are reduced, I am convinced American crab producers

will lose most of the 40 percent of the domestic sales they still enjoy. If this happens the American crabbing industry will face ruination and bankruptcy.

American cannerymen have invested millions of dollars in building fine, modern, and sanitary canneries that are a model of cleanliness for the packing of crab. Fishermen have invested other millions in fishing boats and gear. A lowering at Geneva of the existing tariffs on crab will wipe out most of these investments. The fishermen and the cannery workers are not the only ones, however, who will suffer if the American crabbing industry is wrecked, as it surely will be, if existing crab tariffs are lowered.

Boatbuilders, the manufacturers of crabbing gear and those who supply goods and services to fishermen and cannery workers also will suffer.

Even under existing tariffs, Japanese producers are giving the American crabbing industry a tough time. In 1950, crab imports from Japan were 1,761,000 pounds and by 1953 had increased to 3,860,880 pounds. Crab imports from Japan more than doubled in those 3 years.

During the same years, the American canned crab pack declined from 137,490 cases to 114,886 cases, a decrease of more than 20 percent.

In short, during the years 1950 to 1953, the latest years for which complete statistics are available, Japan increased her shipments of crab into the United States by more than 100 percent and our domestic American pack of crabmeat declined 20 percent.

There is a strong feeling among most Americans that our country should do nothing that in any way will aid or strengthen Russia whose leaders, nowadays, are doing everything they can to embarrass and harass the United States. If we, at Geneva, lower tariffs in an effort to aid Japan, we are apt also to be helping Russia.

If additional markets for Japanese crab are opened in the United States by lower tariffs on crab imports, Japan, then naturally, will seek to expand her crab take and crab production. Under the Yalta Treaty the Allies gave to Russia great areas of the crabbing waters which Japan, previously, had owned, controlled, and fished.

Japan to fill orders for the expanded American market, which will be created for Japanese crab if tariffs on crabmeat are lowered, undoubtedly, will buy crab from the Russians and pack it under a canned-in-Japan label and then ship this Russian crab into the United States. Or, if not that, Japan could obtain from Russia at a price fishing rights for Japanese fishermen to fish the waters that once belonged to Japan but which we, at Yalta, gave to Russia. Thus, opening our American market to increased imports of crab by lowering existing tariffs could prove to be of great financial benefit to the Russians.

The American crabbing industry is not the only American industry which will suffer from the increased influx of foreign crab meat which the lowering of crab tariffs will encourage. All American shell fish industries—oyster, lobster, and shrimp industries—also will be hurt.

If Japanese shipments of crab into the United States increase due to lowered tariffs—and these shipments will increase if tariffs are lowered—the imported crab produced by low-wage, low-living standard Japanese labor, will be sold at prices below that of shrimp, oysters, lobsters, and other shellfish. As a result of low priced Japanese crab flooding our market, the price on crab cocktails will drop below those made of other shellfish. Oysters, shrimp, and lobster will have to meet these lower Japanese crab meat prices which American oyster, lobster, and shrimp producers cannot do because they, like those in the American crabbing industry, cannot compete with Japanese cannery labor which is paid as little as 8 cents an hour.

We also have a great and growing oyster industry on the Pacific coast which if the import duty on oysters is lowered at Geneva will suffer in the same ways the American crabbing industry will suffer.

In one community on Willapa Harbor, named Nahcotta, there are 5 oyster canneries, each of which employs 50 to 70 people. Other canneries operate on Willapa Harbor. This oyster industry is rated as a \$10 million one. It can be greatly weakened, even wiped out, by further growth in the oyster imports from Japan.

Most of those who are engaged in the oyster and crabbing industries of the Pacific coast have their life savings invested in canneries, boats, and gear. Their continued activity is of utmost importance to all the people in the fishing communities where these businesses operate. Lowering of tariffs on Japanese crab and oysters very well might make ghost towns out of these fishing communities.

Health Bills

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES A. WOLVERTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 6, 1955

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, on the opening day of the 84th Congress I introduced several bills to make available means by which facilities to promote the health of our people would be more generally available than at the present time.

The seven bills I have introduced are designed to help the American people to bear the burden of hospital and medical expenses and to provide for a more effective use of available Federal funds in promoting the health of the American people. These bills are the result of very extensive hearings and committee consideration of health programs proposed to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce during the 83d Congress during which I had the privilege of being chairman of the committee.

My first bill—H. R. 397—is a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide mortgage-loan insurance for

hospitals and medical facilities. The purpose of this bill is to stimulate investment of private capital in the construction of hospitals and medical facilities and thus to increase the availability of adequate medical facilities in which health services may be rendered to the American people. This bill would supplement the hospital-construction amendments—Public Law 482, 83d Congress—by channeling private funds into the construction of hospitals and medical facilities.

My second bill—H. R. 398—is a reintroduction of the bill, H. R. 7700, introduced by me during the 83d Congress.

This bill is based on the same principle as my first bill, but the mortgage-loan insurance provided for in the bill for hospitals and medical facilities would be available only for hospitals and medical facilities used in connection with voluntary prepayment health plans. These plans, of which the Kaiser Foundation in California and the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York, and Group Health Association, Inc., of Washington, D. C., are outstanding examples, have been particularly successful in furnishing comprehensive medical care to the members and subscribers of these plans in return for monthly premiums paid by the members and subscribers.

My third bill—H. R. 399—which is a reintroduction of H. R. 6950, 83d Congress, is designed to assist nonprofit associations offering prepaid health service programs to secure necessary facilities and equipment through long-term interest-bearing loans advanced to such associations by the Federal Government.

While the first three bills introduced by me are designed to facilitate the construction of hospitals and medical facilities, my fourth bill—H. R. 400—is designed to provide improved protection for an increased number of our citizens under prepayment health plans. This bill is a reintroduction of H. R. 8356 which was reported favorably by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee during the 83d Congress. The bill would establish a limited Federal reinsurance service with a self-sustaining fund derived from reinsurance premiums paid by the sponsors of health service prepayment plans participating in the program.

My fifth bill—H. R. 401—is a reintroduction of the bill, H. R. 6949, introduced by me during the 83d Congress. Like my fourth bill, it is designed to expand health services through the medium of Government reinsurance. However, the bill is limited to non-profit associations which render or secure medical and hospital services and does not extend to commercial health insurance companies. This bill is of particular importance, I feel, because it sets forth minimum standards which insurance plans must meet in order to become eligible for reinsurance under the plan proposed by the bill.

My sixth bill—H. R. 402—would amend the Internal Revenue Code and authorize a deduction up to \$100 for income-tax purposes for any taxpayer, and \$100 for each of his dependents for insurance premiums or fees paid to

health insurance companies and voluntary prepayment plans. This deduction would be in addition to deductions for medical expenses now authorized under the Federal income-tax laws. This deduction would stimulate individuals to prepay their medical expenses by participating in health insurance plans.

My last bill—H. R. 403—is a reintroduction of H. R. 7397 introduced by me during the 83d Congress. This bill was reported favorably by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and was passed by the House of Representatives. The purpose of this bill is to promote and assist in the extension and improvement of public health services by providing for a more effective use of available Federal funds.

It is my hope that this series of bills will enable the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce—and in the case of the tax deduction bill, the Committee on Ways and Means—and the House of Representatives to give careful consideration to plans designed to ease the economic burden which illness, and particularly prolonged illnesses, places on the American people. The 83d Congress enacted much-needed amendments to the Hospital Survey and Construction Act. It is my hope that the 84th Congress will follow up the action of the 83d Congress by enacting several of the measures which I have introduced.

Production of Wheat for Feed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. DANIEL A. REED

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 6, 1955

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced today a bill which will permit the farmers of the Nation to produce wheat for feed, without penalty, if all of the wheat produced is fed where grown and no price support is desired.

Under the present law, when marketing quotas have been voted for wheat, farmers who harvest wheat in excess of their allotment are subject to penalty. Farmers who produce wheat only for feed and who do not want price support on their wheat or any other crop are forced to curtail their operations and are in violation of the law and subject to penalty if they fail to do so. This is true even though the farmer uses his entire production of wheat solely to feed his own cattle or poultry. This situation is an intolerable and unnecessary interference with the operation of our country's farms and has been the source of widespread dissatisfaction among our farmers.

The ridiculousness and downright injustice of the situation are obvious. Many small farmers who raise wheat solely to feed their own cattle or poultry are forced to put that wheat into storage and then buy the wheat they need for feed purposes. This is an indefensible

example of Government regulation run wild.

Wheat used for feed on the farm where produced does not enter any marketing channels. Its production does not affect the operation of price supports and, therefore, should be exempted from marketing quotas. My bill will accomplish that purpose. I shall press for its early consideration by the Congress.

Saline Water Conversion Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLAIR ENGLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 6, 1955

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation to amend the Saline Water Act of 1952, to provide for its uninterrupted continuation and to enable the officials in charge of the program to have the advantage of a limited amount of technical assistance from existing Federal scientific facilities. I authored the 1952 legislation which initiated the saline water conversion program. This program, under the direction of the Department of the Interior, has the objective of developing economically feasible processes for converting saline water to fresh water. I am concerned at all times over our diminishing water supplies, both in this country and throughout the world. As the water needs of our country grow and our available supplies dwindle, the importance of water to our well being and to our overall national economy is impressed upon us more and more.

I have followed closely the program which has been conducted under the 1952 legislation. Much progress has been made and it now seems clear that the results of the research and the studies now under way will, if given time, result in large-scale conversion of salt water to fresh water for municipal and industrial purposes. It also seems clear that, in time, conversion of sea water as well as brackish water for agricultural purposes in certain areas will be achieved. Although it had been thought that the extension of the program should be made toward the close of the initial 5-year period progress now indicates clearly the desirability of assuring at this time continuity and some minor expansion of activity to accommodate and make full use of the initial results now flowing in. There should be no slowdown or interruption in the program, and both the Department and private industry, which has assisted in the research, should be given assurance by this Congress that the program will be continued. For these reasons, I am introducing legislation at this time.

The Secretary of the Interior has just transmitted to the Congress his third annual report covering this program, and I am pleased to report briefly to my colleagues upon the progress that has been made.

The Department of the Interior accomplishes this saline water conservation program by conducting scientific research and development through federally financed grants and contracts, encouraging such development by correlating and coordinating efforts in this field, and stimulating the interest of private and public organizations and individuals in the problem. Private development of processes is being encouraged, and a few industrial firms have undertaken independent research in this field during the past year, and the Department has received wholehearted cooperation from several organizations now engaged in these activities.

At the beginning of the program, the cost of converting sea water to fresh water by the best processes in use was about \$400 to \$500 an acre-foot. Accordingly, an arbitrary criterion was set for the initial phase of the program, for water for municipal and industrial purposes. This goal was \$125 per acre-foot—38 cents per 1,000 gallons—which was believed, on the basis of available data, to represent about the maximum that could be borne by these types of use. It was thought that if this goal could be approached during the initial phase, further reduction might be possible in a second phase.

The work accomplished so far indicates that attainment of the first goal of obtaining fresh water from sea water at a price which municipal users and some industries might pay, and the conversion of brackish water to irrigation uses, seems to be in sight although much work will be necessary before either can be brought to realization. The task of converting sea water for irrigation is more difficult but the researches continually produce new ideas and one of these may well point a way to its attainment.

Some of the investigations initiated earlier in this program have been completed and the results described. Other research investigations are being continued and many new research and development problems are being studied. All of these are described in some detail in the third annual report covering the program.

The report indicates that during the past year 39 proposals for research were evaluated formally and several dozen additional suggestions were considered. Eleven new research and development contracts were let. Work under 11 other research contracts initiated earlier was completed with affirmative results definitely justifying further research in 8. Two processes give promise of converting sea water at less than half present costs, and one for brackish water has reached pilot-plant stage and is being field tested. Information has been obtained and exchanged on developments in this field in the United States and more than a dozen other countries from Europe to Australia.

I am advised that progress during the year has demonstrated the need for a central governmental program of this nature having no interest in the development of one industrial process over another. Few industrial firms appear to

feel justified in carrying the development of saline water conversion equipment further than improvements in present equipment. However, to reach the ultimate objective of the program—demineralized water in large quantities at a small fraction of present costs for the general economic benefit—more than minor improvements in processes are needed. The governmental program would assure that research and development would be continued persistently, including minor local improvements in processes, until in time, low-cost water in large quantities was made available to the general public.

The report indicates that, during 1954, new light has also been cast upon the direction which the program should take in the development of unconventional energy sources for demineralization. The energy required for extracting 1 acre-foot of fresh water from sea water is about 900 kilowatt-hours. From research under the program, it has been estimated that the minimum that might be reached in practice would probably be 4 to 5 times that quantity. Thus the energy cost alone would not be less than about \$20 per acre-foot at 5 mills per kilowatt-hour. The amortized cost of equipment and the cost of operation would probably at least equal the energy cost. This is for sea water, and the costs are generally less for brackish waters. Thus it becomes important that nonconventional low-cost energy such as solar energy, for example, be explored in connection with process development and use.

I am pleased to hear that the nine eminent members of educational, scientific, and industrial organizations who, at the beginning of the program, agreed to serve as advisers to the Secretary on broad policy matters, are all continuing to serve in this capacity and that they have provided some very substantial advice and assistance.

Pray for Peace

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. LOUIS C. RABAUT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 6, 1955

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I reintroduced a bill to authorize the Postmaster General to provide for the use in first- and second-class post offices of a special canceling stamp, or postmarking die bearing the words "Pray for Peace."

An identical measure which I introduced in the 83d Congress was passed in the House on August 18, 1954, but Congress adjourned before the Senate took action. It is my hope that the bill which I introduced yesterday will be enacted into law during this Congress. This legislation would send the message of "Pray for Peace" on United States mail throughout the land, and to the far corners of the world. It would remind the world of our dependence upon God.

An Explanation of Health Bills Introduced in the 84th Congress by Congressman Wolverton, Republican, of New Jersey

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES A. WOLVERTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 6, 1955

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, as previously stated I introduced on the opening day of this 84th Congress, January 5, 1955, several bills, the underlying purpose of which is to provide improved facilities and ways and means to promote the health of our people. I believe each of these bills, or bills similar thereto, and, embodying the fundamental principles thereof, would have a very beneficial effect in meeting the present tremendously high cost of hospitalization and medical attention.

In order that these bills may have the fullest possible understanding and thereby create sufficient interest to bring about enactment, I am making an explanation of each of them, as follows:

H. R. 397, A BILL TO AMEND THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT TO PROVIDE MORTGAGE-LOAN INSURANCE FOR HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL FACILITIES

The principal purposes of the bill, H. R. 397, are:

First, to stimulate lending institutions, through Government insurance of mortgages, to loan funds for the construction of privately owned medical centers, hospitals, clinics, and other health facilities operated on a self-sustaining basis; and

Second, to encourage the extension of voluntary prepayment health plans providing comprehensive medical and hospital care of high quality to the people at reasonable costs within their means.

In order to accomplish these purposes, the bill would create a Health Facilities Mortgage Insurance Fund. The amount of contingent insurance liability would be limited to \$200 million, except that with the approval of the President, such amount may be increased by additional amounts aggregating \$150 million. Mortgages on qualified health facilities would be insured (subject to 10-percent co-insurance) up to 80 percent of the value of such facility. Interest would be fixed at 5 percent with a maximum of 6 percent if the Secretary finds the higher interest rate necessary.

Title II of the bill would set aside for a period of 2 years after the date of the enactment of the bill not less than \$40 million of the total insurance liability authorized by the bill for the insurance of mortgages covering health facilities used primarily in connection with the operation of group prepayment health service plans. This reservation is designed to make certain that a sufficient share of the fund will be available to encourage the extension of group practice prepayment health plans.

The principal objective of the bill, H. R. 397, is to encourage the flow of

private capital into the construction and equipment of hospitals and medical facilities. This bill would supplement the Hospital Construction Act, as broadened by the 83d Congress, Public Law 482, which makes available Federal funds for the construction of hospitals and medical facilities.

The bill is based on the extensive experience which the Federal Government has had with the insurance of mortgages on residential housing, including single-family residences and apartments, and contains all of the legislative safeguards provided for in the Housing Act of 1954, enacted by the 83d Congress—Public Law 560—designed to prevent certain abuses which were discovered in connection with the housing program.

H. R. 398, A BILL TO AMEND THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT TO PROVIDE MORTGAGE LOAN INSURANCE FOR HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL FACILITIES USED IN CONNECTION WITH VOLUNTARY PREPAYMENT HEALTH PLANS

H. R. 398 is a reintroduction, in substance, of the bill H. R. 7700, introduced by me on February 3, 1954, during the 83d Congress. The purpose of the bill is to stimulate private lending institutions, through Government insurance of mortgages, to loan funds by which medical centers, hospitals, clinics, and other medical facilities operated in conjunction with voluntary prepayment health plans, can be constructed and operated on a self-sustaining basis.

The further purpose of the bill is to increase the opportunities and facilities by which doctors may associate themselves together in groups, partnerships, and other private initiative arrangements of their own choosing, in order to broaden the distribution of high quality medical care through general practitioners and specialists working together, making the most efficient use of medical schools, facilities, and equipment and emphasizing preventive medicine, detection of diseases, and early diagnosis.

The bill, H. R. 398, is based on the extensive experience of prepayment plans offering comprehensive services in many parts of the country today, as for example, the Kaiser Foundation in California, the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York, and Group Health Association, Inc., of Washington, D. C.

The bill would create a medical facilities mortgage insurance fund. The amount of contingent insurance liability at any one time may not exceed \$300 million, except that with the approval of the President, such aggregate amount may be increased at any time by additional amounts aggregating not more than \$150 million. Mortgages on qualified health facilities would be fully insured up to 90 percent of the value of such facility. Interest would be fixed at 5 percent with a maximum of 6 percent if the Secretary finds the higher interest rate necessary.

The bill is based on the extensive experience which the Federal Government has had with mortgage loan insurance in the field of residential housing, including both single family residences and apartments.

H. R. 399, A BILL TO ASSIST VOLUNTARY NON-PROFIT ASSOCIATIONS OFFERING PREPAID HEALTH SERVICE PROGRAMS TO SECURE NECESSARY FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT THROUGH LONG-TERM, INTEREST-BEARING LOANS

H. R. 399 is similar to H. R. 6950, 83d Congress which was introduced by me on January 6, 1954. The purpose of the bill is to stimulate the organization of additional, and assist in the expansion of existing, voluntary nonprofit prepayment health associations by making available long-term Government loans. The bill would authorize the appropriation of \$5 million each for the current and following fiscal years and \$10 million for each of the next 3 succeeding fiscal years.

The bill H. R. 399 is designed to supplement other bills introduced by me which are intended to stimulate the flow of private capital into the construction of health facilities used by voluntary health associations.

The bill would be administered by the Surgeon General acting with the advice of the Health Services Facilities Council. The Council would consist of representatives of the Department of Agriculture, Department of Labor, and 12 members to be appointed by the Surgeon General with the approval of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare who are recognized as leaders in the field of medical economics, medical administration, or public affairs.

H. R. 400, A BILL TO IMPROVE THE PUBLIC HEALTH BY ENCOURAGING MORE EXTENSIVE USE OF THE VOLUNTARY PREPAYMENT METHOD IN THE PROVISION OF PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

This bill is similar to H. R. 8356, 83d Congress, in the form in which that bill was reported favorably on July 9, 1954, by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee—House Report 2106. H. R. 8356 was introduced in the House by me on March 11, 1954, to implement President Eisenhower's recommendations contained in his health message submitted to the 83d Congress on January 18, 1954.

The present bill, H. R. 400, provides for the establishment of a health reinsurance program in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. It creates a reinsurance fund and authorizes an appropriation of not to exceed \$25 million to provide advances of working capital for the fund. The fund would be built up over a period of time from reinsurance premiums and from earnings of the fund. Reinsurance would be available on a voluntary basis and upon payment of a reinsurance premium, to private insurance companies, voluntary nonprofit health associations, such as Blue Cross and other organizations offering prepayment health insurance plans. The proposal is designed to encourage private insurance organizations to experiment in providing broader voluntary health insurance to more people.

The bill also provides for technical and advisory information services to health service prepayment plans.

The bill H. R. 400 incorporates certain provisions, which were adopted by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee in reporting favorably H. R.

8356, 83d Congress, to meet questions raised by various witnesses in the course of the committee hearings held during the 83d Congress. The most important of such questions was based on the fear that the bill could be interpreted to permit some degree of Federal regulation of the health-insurance industry. This bill seeks to remove any and all fear in that respect.

The central philosophy of the bill is one of building on our existing system of voluntary insurance and of providing supporting services and a financial backstop for private effort toward the expansion of prepayment protection. The bill, if enacted, would not of itself directly provide insurance coverage for individuals. Its goal is the removal of obstacles to the extension of coverage for broader ranges of benefits and to additional groups of people.

H. R. 401, A BILL TO FACILITATE THE BROADER DISTRIBUTION OF HEALTH SERVICES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

The bill, H. R. 401, is similar to H. R. 6949, 83d Congress, introduced by me on January 6, 1954. A similar bill was first introduced by me at the close of the 81st Congress—H. R. 8746.

Like H. R. 400, it is designed to expand health services through the medium of Government reinsurance. However, the bill makes eligible for reinsurance only nonprofit associations which render or secure medical and hospital services and does not extend to commercial health insurance companies.

The bill H. R. 401 differs from H. R. 400 in other important respects. H. R. 401 sets forth detailed standards which must be met by a voluntary health association in order to be eligible for reinsurance. Subscription fees charged by the association must be fixed as a percentage of income. The association must accept any nongroup applicant subject to certain limitations with regard to subscribers residing outside the geographical area which the association serves. Additional hospital and physician's charges to subscribers must not exceed 25 percent of benefits. Subscribers must pay \$1 per day, or 5 percent, whichever is less, of any hospital bill incurred by the subscriber. The association must provide for payment of 75 percent of the cost of 12 doctor visits during any year, excluding however the first visit. The association must pay 95 percent of the cost of all medical services rendered to subscribers in hospitals.

Eligible associations would pay as reinsurance premium 2 percent of their premium income. They would be reimbursed out of the reinsurance fund to the extent of two-thirds of any claim in excess of \$1,000 submitted by a subscriber to an association. The reinsurance fund would be administered by a Government corporation to be known as the Federal Health Reinsurance Corporation.

H. R. 402, A BILL TO AMEND SECTION 213 OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1954 TO PERMIT THE DEDUCTION OF CERTAIN PAYMENTS FOR HEALTH INSURANCE WITHOUT REGARD TO THE 3 PERCENT LIMITATION CONTAINED THEREIN

The bill, H. R. 402, is similar in principle to the bill H. R. 6952, 83d Congress,

introduced by me on January 6, 1954. The bill is designed to provide an inducement to individuals to prepay their medical expenses by participating in health insurance plans. H. R. 402 would amend section 213 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit deduction from adjusted gross income of up to \$100 for amounts paid for health insurance and, similarly, up to \$100 for health insurance paid for each of the taxpayer's dependents. This deduction would be without regard to the 3 percent limitation now contained in section 213 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

H. R. 403, A BILL TO AMEND THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT TO PROMOTE AND ASSIST IN THE EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES, TO PROVIDE FOR A MORE EFFECTIVE USE OF AVAILABLE FEDERAL FUNDS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

The bill, H. R. 403, is similar to H. R. 7397, 83d Congress, in the form in which that bill passed the House of Representatives on April 27, 1954.

The bill, H. R. 403, is designed to provide a simplified formula for the distribution of Federal funds among the several States for public health programs and to permit the States to use greater initiative and to take more responsibility in the administration of these programs.

Under existing law, six separate grant-in-aid programs to assist the States in developing and operating public health services are administered by the Public Health Service. One of these is a grant program for general public health services. The other programs are each for a separate disease category: venereal disease, tuberculosis, heart diseases, mental health, and cancer.

The bill H. R. 403, would consolidate and simplify the public health grant-in-aid system. In lieu of the general public health category and five separate disease categories, the bill would establish three new types of grants:

First. Support grants to assist the States in maintaining basic public health services;

Second. Extension and improvement grants to assist the States in meeting the cost of adding to and improving their public health services; and

Third. Special project grants to assist States or political subdivisions in meeting emergency public health problems in specific geographical areas, or public health problems common to several States, or public health problems for which the Federal Government has a special responsibility.

Support grants would be distributed in accordance with the present Hill-Burton formula.

Extension and improvement grants would be made on the following basis: During the first 2 years of a project, the Federal share would be 75 percent; during the second 2 years 50 percent; and during the final 2 years 25 percent.

No allotment formula is prescribed in the bill for special project grants. Instead, such awards are made by the Surgeon General on the basis of the comparative importance and immediacy of the various projects.

Invitation to House Members To Give House Un-American Activities Committee Their Ideas About Committee Rules of Procedure

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLYDE DOYLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 6, 1955

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, at the executive meeting of the House Un-American Activities Committee for the 84th Congress, which committee meeting was held on January 20, presided over by the new chairman, Hon. FRANCIS E. WALTER, Pennsylvania, the following three members were named as a subcommittee to consider and report back to the full committee on the subject of committee rules of procedure for the committee investigations and hearings during the 84th Congress. The subcommittee appointed was Hon. CLYDE DOYLE, Democrat, California, chairman; Hon. EDWIN E. WILLIS, Democrat, Louisiana; and Hon. HAROLD H. VELDE, Republican, Illinois.

During the 83d Congress your Committee on Un-American Activities operated under a printed and publicly announced and distributed set of rules from July 1953, and the same rules were approved for the committee's operations for the 84th Congress, subject to changes and amendments which may be adopted by the full committee, based upon the report of the Subcommittee on Rules in this statement announced. It was my pleasure to be chairman of the Committee on Rules for the committee during the 83d Congress. Mr. VELDE, full committee chairman, was the other member. We have been informed that it is probable that the rules promulgated and published by us on July 15, 1953, is the first time in recent history, at any rate, of Congress, that such a set of rules was printed and distributed for the benefit of witnesses before congressional committees and for their legal counsel and also for the information of the public.

Pursuant to the continued desire of the House Un-American Activities Committee to have and receive the benefit at all times of the considered opinions of all Members of the House on this important subject of rules of procedure, I this day sent to all Members of the House the following invitation to participate in aiding the subcommittee in its submission of any changes or amendments to the full committee:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, D. C., January 21, 1955.

MY DEAR COLLEAGUE: Good morning. Your House Un-American Activities Committee on yesterday named the following subcommittee to bring back to the committee, by February 20, its report and recommendation relating to the committee rules. The subcommittee is as follows: CYDE DOYLE, California, chairman; EDWIN E. WILLIS, Louisiana; and HAROLD H. VELDE, Illinois.

The Committee on Un-American Activities has been operating under a printed set of

rules which was publicly announced on July 15, 1953. I am placing those rules in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to help you the better to cooperate with your committee and to have an opportunity for your expression of opinion and recommendations as to any additional or different rules and procedures which you may wish to recommend to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

This is a cordial invitation for you to send me on or before Tuesday, February 1, what you wish your Committee on Un-American Activities to consider in this matter of rules of procedure for the committee.

Address your communication as follows: Representative CLYDE DOYLE, of California, 1030 House Office Building.

With best wishes to you for a year of achievement and satisfaction, I have the honor to be,

Your colleague,

CLYDE DOYLE,
Member of Congress.

P. S.—The present rules of the House Un-American Activities Committee will appear in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for Monday, January 24, or Tuesday, January 25, with extension of remarks by me.

Said full committee will receive the subcommittee report on or about February 20. Although the rules of procedure which guided the committee during the 83d Congress, subsequent to July 1953, when they were adopted were announced in the appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD promptly after adoption and were reported to the full committee by the subcommittee consisting of Hon. CLYDE DOYLE, chairman, and Hon. HAROLD H. VELDE. I am sure that all the Members of the House, and especially the new Members, will appreciate having the text of the existing rules brought to their attention, as it will clearly help all the Members to promptly consider what changes, amendments, or additions they would recommend; and then to promptly send these changes and recommendations to me on or before February 1.

The Committee on Un-American Activities for the 84th Congress consists of the following: FRANCIS E. WALTER, chairman; HAROLD H. VELDE; BERNARD W. KEARNEY; DONALD L. JACKSON; EDWIN E. WILLIS; GORDON H. SCHERER; MORGAN M. MOULDER; CLYDE DOYLE; and JAMES B. FRAZIER, JR.

Said rules now in effect, and which were printed in a handy, attractive booklet for distribution to all witnesses, counsel, and other interested parties are as follows:

RULES OF PROCEDURE, COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES, UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONTENTS

	Page
Public Law 601, 79th Congress (excerpt).....	IV
Rules adopted by 83d Congress (excerpt).....	V
Rules of procedure:	
Initiation of investigations.....	1
Subjects of investigation.....	1
Subpoenaing of witnesses.....	1
Executive and public hearings.....	2
Testimony under oath.....	3
Transcript of testimony.....	3
Advice of counsel.....	3
Conduct of counsel.....	4
Statement by witness.....	5
Rights of persons affected by a hearing.....	5
Admissibility of testimony.....	7
Relationship of husband and wife.....	7
Televised hearings.....	7
Committee reports.....	8
Witness' fees and travel allowance.....	8
Contempt of Congress.....	9
Distribution of rules.....	9

PUBLIC LAW 601, 79TH CONGRESS

The legislation under which the House Committee on Un-American Activities operates is Public Law 601, 79th Congress (1946), chapter 753, 2d session, which provides:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, * * *

"Part 2—Rules of the House of Representatives

"Rule X

"Section 121. Standing committees

"17. Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine members.

"Rule XI

"Powers and duties of committees

"(q) (1) Committee on Un-American Activities.

"(A) Un-American Activities.

"(2) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (i) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (ii) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (iii) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

"The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

"For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member."

RULES OF PROCEDURE

I. Initiation of investigations: No major investigation shall be initiated without approval of a majority of the committee. Preliminary inquiries, however, may be initiated by the committee's staff with the approval of the chairman of the committee.

II. Subjects of investigation: The subject of any investigation in connection with which witnesses are summoned or shall otherwise appear shall be announced in an opening statement to the committee before the commencement of any hearings; and the information sought to be elicited at the hearings shall be relevant and germane to the subject as so stated.

III. Subpoenaing of witnesses:

A. Subpenas shall be signed and issued by the chairman of the committee, or any member of the committee designated by said chairman.

B. Witnesses shall be subpoenaed at a reasonably sufficient time in advance of any hearing, said time to be determined by the committee, in order to give the witness an opportunity to prepare for the hearing and to employ counsel, should he so desire.

IV. Executive and public hearings:

A. Executive:

(1) If a majority of the committee or subcommittee, duly appointed as provided

by the rules of the House of Representatives, believes that the interrogation of a witness in a public hearing might endanger national security or unjustly injure his reputation, or the reputation of other individuals, the committee shall interrogate such witness in an executive session for the purpose of determining the necessity or advisability of conducting such interrogation thereafter in a public hearing.

(2) Attendance at executive sessions shall be limited to members of the committee, its staff, and other persons whose presence is requested, or consented to by the committee.

(3) All testimony taken in executive sessions shall be kept secret and shall not be released or used in public sessions without the approval of a majority of the committee.

B. Public hearings:

(1) All other hearings shall be public.

V. Testimony under oath: All witnesses at public or executive hearings who testify as to matters of fact shall give all testimony under oath or affirmation. Only the chairman or a member of the committee shall be empowered to administer said oath or affirmation.

VI. Transcript of testimony:

A complete and accurate record shall be kept of all testimony and proceedings at hearings, both in public and in executive session.

Any witness or his counsel, at the expense of the witness, may obtain a transcript of any public testimony of the witness from the clerk of the committee.

Any witness or his counsel may also obtain a transcript of any executive testimony of the witness:

(1) When a special release of said testimony prior to public release is authorized by the chairman of the committee or the chairman of any subcommittee; or

(2) After said testimony has been made public by the committee.

VII. Advice of counsel:

A. At every hearing, public or executive, every witness shall be accorded the privilege of having counsel of his own choosing.

B. The participation of counsel during the course of any hearing and while the witness is testifying shall be limited to advising said witness as to his legal rights. Counsel shall not be permitted to engage in oral argument with the committee, but shall confine his activity to the area of legal advice to his client.

VIII. Conduct of counsel:

Counsel for a witness shall conduct himself in a professional, ethical, and proper manner. His failure to do so shall, upon a finding to that effect by a majority of the committee or subcommittee before which the witness is appearing, subject such counsel to disciplinary action which may include warning, censure, removing from the hearing room of counsel, or a recommendation of contempt proceedings.¹

In case of such removal of counsel, the witness shall have a reasonable time to obtain other counsel, said time to be determined by the committee. Should the witness deliberately or capriciously fail or refuse to obtain the services of other counsel within such reasonable time, the hearing shall continue and the testimony of such witness shall be heard without benefit of counsel.

¹ The committee seeks factual testimony within the personal knowledge of the witness and such testimony and answers must be given by the witness himself and not suggested to witness by counsel.

IX. Statement by witness:

A. Any witness desiring to make a prepared or written statement² for the record of the proceedings in executive or public sessions shall file a copy of such statement with the counsel of the committee within a reasonable period of time in advance of the hearing at which the statement is to be presented.

B. All such statements so received which are relevant and germane to the subject of the investigation may, upon approval, at the conclusion of the testimony of the witness, by a majority vote of the committee or subcommittee members present, be inserted in the official transcript of the proceedings.

X. Rights of persons affected by a hearing:

A. Where practicable, any person named in a public hearing before the committee or any subcommittee as subversive, Fascist, Communist, or affiliated with one or more subversive-front organizations, who has not been previously so named, shall, within a reasonable time thereafter, be notified by registered letter, to the address last known to the committee, of such fact, including:

(1) A statement that he has been so named.

(2) The date and place of said hearing.

(3) The name of the person who so testified.

(4) The name of the subversive, Fascist, Communist, or front organization with which he has been identified; and

(5) A copy of the printed rules of procedure of the committee.

B. Any person, so notified, who believes that his character or reputation has been adversely affected or to whom has been imputed subversive activity, may within 15 days after receipt of said notice:

(1) Communicate with the counsel of the committee,³ and/or

(2) Request to appear at his own expense in person before the committee or any subcommittee thereof in public session and give testimony, in denial or affirmation, relevant and germane to the subject of the investigation.

C. Any such person testifying under the provisions of B (2) above shall be accorded the same privileges as any other witness appearing before the committee, and may be questioned concerning any matter relevant and germane to the subject of the investigation.

XI. Admissibility of testimony: A witness shall be limited to giving information relevant and germane to the subject under investigation. The committee shall rule upon the admissibility of all testimony or information presented by the witness.⁴

² Statements which take the form of personal attacks by the witness upon the motives of the committee, the personal characters of any Members of the Congress or of the committee staff, and statements clearly in the nature of accusation are not deemed to be either relevant or germane.

³ All witnesses are invited at any time to confer with committee counsel or investigators for the committee prior to hearings.

⁴ The House Committee on Un-American Activities is a congressional committee, not a court (see pp. IV and V). Moreover, the committee has neither the authority nor the vast powers of a court of law.

A congressional committee conducts a search for information, not a trial.

The requirements of time, the nature of the fact-finding hearing, the complications of travel, the realities of expense, and the voluminous duties of Members of Congress all add together to make it impractical for courtroom procedure to be followed.

The committee has given frequent and diligent consideration to this subject, and has determined that in order to carry out its responsibilities imposed by law, the rules of evidence, including cross-examination, are not applicable.

XII. Relationship of husband and wife: The confidential relationship between husband and wife shall be respected, and for reasons of public policy, one spouse shall not be questioned concerning the activities of the other, except when a majority of the committee or subcommittee shall determine otherwise.

XIII. Televised hearings:

A. If a hearing be televised:

(1) Television facilities in the hearing room shall be restricted to two cameras, the minimum lighting facilities practicable, and the television production shall be available on a pool basis to all established television companies desiring participation.

(2) Telecasts of committee hearings shall be on the basis of a public service only, and this fact shall be publicly announced on television in the beginning and at the close of each telecast. No commercial announcements shall be permitted from the hearing room or in connection therewith, and no actual or intimated sponsorship of the hearings shall be permitted in any instance.

B. Upon the request of a witness that no telecast shall be made of him during the course of his testimony, the chairman shall direct that television cameras refrain from photographing the witness during the taking of his testimony.

XIV. Committee reports:

A. No committee reports or publications shall be made or released to the public without the approval of the majority of the committee.

B. No summary of any committee report or publication and no statement of the contents of such report or publication shall be released by any member of the committee or its staff prior to the official issuance of the report.

XV. Witness fees and travel allowance:

Each witness who has been subpoenaed, upon the completion of his testimony before the committee, may report to the office of the clerk of the committee, room 227, Old House Office Building, Washington, D. C., and there sign appropriate vouchers for travel allowances and attendance fees upon the committee. If hearings are held in cities other than Washington, D. C., the witness may contact the clerk of the committee, or his representative, prior to leaving the hearing room.

XVI. Contempt of Congress: No recommendation that a witness be cited for contempt of Congress shall be forwarded to the House of Representatives unless and until the committee has, upon notice to all its members, met and considered the alleged contempt, and by a majority of those present voted that such recommendation be made.

XVII. Distribution of rules: All witnesses appearing before the House Committee on Un-American Activities shall be furnished a printed copy of the rules of procedure of the committee.

A Bill To Have the Members of the House of Representatives Recite the Pledge of Allegiance on Flag Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. LOUIS C. RABAUT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 6, 1955

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, during the 83d Congress, you will recall that my bill, House Joint Resolution 243, to include the words "under God" in the pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, received unanimous approval and it is now Public

Law 396, signed by the President on Flag Day, June 14, 1954. Yesterday, I introduced a House resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives by inserting after "First. Prayer by the Chaplain" the following: "pledge of allegiance to the flag by the Members," led by the Speaker, to be recited annually, when the House is in session on Flag Day, June 14.

My Recent Visit to North Africa—Status of Jews in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EMANUEL CELLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 6, 1955

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, during my recent trip to North Africa, I conferred with French Government officials, native chieftans, leaders of Jewish communities, Moorish Berbers, Moorish Jews, with Europeans and American military, naval, and Air Force personnel. I give, herewith, my impressions of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, with particular reference to the conditions of the Jews in those countries.

French Morocco has a population of 8,500,000. Of this number, roughly 214,000 are Jews. There are two divisions of Moroccan Jews: The Berbers, who live in the southern part of Morocco in the neighborhood of the Atlas Mountains, have been there for centuries—even before the Jews were banished from Spain. It is thought that they are the descendants of the Israelites driven out of Palestine by Joshua. The others are the Sephardic Jews—descendants of those who fled from Torquemada, who live in northern French Morocco.

The Berber Jews are nomadic and live chiefly in Saharan mountain villages. They are conspicuous by their black cloaks, black skull caps and round black hats. They hold steadfastly to the customs and faith of their ancestors.

In addition to these Jews, there are some tribal Jews—a fanatical sect who live deep in the Sahara Desert and in the Atlas Mountains. They are warlike and are a fierce looking people, and are known as the fighting warrior Jews of Morocco. They are said to be able to trek for hours and hours across the Atlas Mountain ranges with their children strapped across the backs of their women.

There are also some albino Jews residing in the mountain fastnesses along the coast. They are blond and have yellowish hair, pinkish eyes, and a reddish complexion.

The Sephardic Jews, to a great extent, live in the mellahs or ghettos. A mellah is found in every Moroccan city—Casablanca, Rabat, Marakeesh. In the mellah thousands of Jews have lived and suffered, persecuted for centuries. In the old days they never ventured forth.

To remain within the mellah was their best protection from the onslaughts of the Moors. The Jews have suffered and still suffer injury, misery, and humiliation. They are not even second-class citizens in Morocco. The very word "mellah" means salt. The Moor Caid in the old days were wont to decapitate the infidel or unfaithful or non-Moor and place the head upon a pike to be exhibited in the public square. The head, however, was first salted and pickled in vinegar. This was done by the Jewish butcher, and the word "mellah"—salt—was finally applied not only to the place or abode of the Jewish butcher but to the ghetto where the Jews lived as well.

The only protection for the Jews of Morocco is the French Government. If the French should now leave and independence is achieved, the life of no Jewish person would be worth a sou.

The independence party is called the Istiqlal Party. It is supported by the Moors of the north, but opposed by the Moorish Berbers of the south. The Berber Moors are controlled by an old feudal chieftain called El Gloui. El Gloui and the Berbers are opposed to independence and support the French. The French deposed the former Sultan Sidi Mohammed Ben Yussuf, who was a huge landowner and opposed French reforms. It was essential for the French to get rid of him. The French set up a new Sultan, Sidi Mulai Ben Araffa. This change of Sultans infuriated the Istiqlal Party, but was acceptable to El Gloui. The latter is friendly to the Jews, hates the Arab League, and is an admirer of the strides made by Israel. Incidentally, the private secretary is a Jew, Albert Berdugo.

The Jews take no part in the independence movement. They dare not. Silently, however, they are generally with the French. This is a natural point of view, since their survival and the safety of their families depend upon the French. However, they know they are sitting on a keg of dynamite. Recently some 6,000 have been screened by the Jewish agency for emigration to Israel. Most of the Jews in the mellah wish to go to Israel. The rich and middle-class Jews outside the mellah have not made up their minds. They do not want to lose their possessions in Morocco, yet they realize the danger that lurks around the corner.

I wish to emphasize that there is no disposition on the part of the Jewish agency, or any agency representing Israel, to encourage emigration from Morocco. There are enough voluntary applications for entrance to Israel to overtax the abilities of the Israeli representatives already. In other words, there is no need for encouragement.

Statements made that a "panic migration" has been stimulated are contrary to fact. There is no pressure from any source save the pressure of inner fear that possesses most Moroccan Jews. They realize that their safety lies with the French and that if the French go and independence descends upon Morocco with Istiqlal in power, then their doom is sealed. Then the pogrom at Petit-Jean would become the genocide of

Morocco. Almost 30,000 will be taken into Israel during the coming year. That is not "panic migration." More are clamoring to go if conditions do not become better. Israel may in the future be compelled to siphon off more than 30,000 a year. The numbers that covet entry into Israel will depend upon the degree of banditry of the Istiqlal and the terrorists.

I honestly believe that Jews would be content to remain if they were given a fair degree of equality with their Moorish neighbors, were assured of their personal security, and that of their dear ones. But one would be insane to deny the menace to all Jewry if an uninhibited nationalist Morocco and a frenzied Moslem Brotherhood would control.

Presently the great roadblock to Moroccan Jewry's road to human dignity is the question of nationality. Citizenship in Morocco cannot be acquired. A Jew is merely the feudal subject of the Sultan. The Sultan and his Caid are the ruling cult. There is no political equality, no social integration. The Jew is a Moroccan but with no rights of a Moroccan. Such condition of servitude was bearable so long as Jewry lived within the small confines of the mellah. But enlightenment could not be kept from the Jews even in the dark dismal mellah. Their aspirations have been raised. Their alien status has become obnoxious and intolerable.

Now superimposed upon their misery is the danger of extermination. No wonder they really and truly pray: "Next year in Jerusalem."

There are many wealthy and cultivated Jews in Morocco. They have a long tradition of cultivation reaching back into medieval Spain, but the great mass of Jews in Morocco live in mellahs. There in squalor, despair, degradation they live more like animals. Their position is beyond description. This is especially so in the Casablanca mellah.

Organizations like the Joint Distribution Committee, the World Jewish Congress, the ORT, The Jewish National Fund, and so forth, are doing heroic work amongst the Jews. The French Government does its best with its limited resources. The French are increasing their subventions to help ameliorate the condition of the Jews. They have set up some housing to relieve mellah congestion. The government granted to the Alliance Israelite considerable sums for schools. But vast sums of money are needed to deal with the perplexing problems of housing, education, cultural development, and political emancipation. The entire Jewish world must give these questions most anxious consideration. I particularly stress the good work of the Alliance Israelite which brings education into the remotest and darkest parts of the Jewish dispersion in Morocco. I have seen some of the magnificent schools built by this worthy organization.

The Istiqlal Party is encouraged by the Spanish radio beamed into Morocco from Tetuan, capital of Spanish Morocco—encouraged also by Nasser's radio in Egypt and by the Communist radio in Budapest, Hungary. The opposition to the French make strange bedfellows

out of the Communists, Egypt, and Spain. The Istiqlal Party draws some of its funds by way of extortion. Letters are frequently received by Jewish merchants demanding sums of money to be deposited in a given place at a given time. If the demands are not complied with, their places of business or residence are threatened with fire, or they are threatened with kidnaping. The defenseless smaller Jewish merchant complies with the demand of extortion. The rich Jew, who knows how to protect himself, refuses to comply. A few months ago, eight Jews were killed in cold blood in Petit-Jean, a village not far from Casablanca. Their bodies were soaked in oil and burned in public. They were victims of the riotous Istiqlal.

As recently as January 6, a bomb was thrown into a Jewish shoeshop in Casablanca. Fifteen persons were wounded by the blast and the anti-French terrorists, the Istiqlal Party, are believed responsible for this barbarous deed. It is just such acts of violence that drive Jews to Israel.

The United States has expressed neutrality in the feud between the French and the Moroccans. United States has 5 bases, necessary for the defense of the free world, spread over Morocco—4 airbases and 1 naval base. We cannot long remain neutral for the good and sufficient reason that if the French leave, it would take 5 to 6 divisions of our troops to defend those bases. If the French remain these bases can be held with a battalion. Our important stake in Morocco requires at least an expression of opinion favorable to the French. Assuredly if the Istiqlal outrages are stepped up our State Department has the duty of protesting. Usually persecution is not confined into any tight compartment. Persecution of Jews becomes persecution of Europeans and other minorities. It would eventually embrace all foreigners including Americans.

If the French leave, the new Moroccan Government would say, "What right have you Americans to hold these bases?" The answer could be: "We made a 99-year treaty with the French." The Moroccans would retort: "You made no treaty with us. We recognize no treaty with the French. Get out."

Moroccan Jews, understandably, take no outward sides in the political controversy raging between Istiqlal and the French. They do at times differ among themselves as to the degree of severity and repression, or even the wisdom thereof, that some local French officers take against the nationalists. Many think that extreme force begets more violence and hastens the coming of a revolution. Some prefer a gradual liberal approach of the French leading to eventual independence.

But if Jews in Morocco deliberately are fearful of taking sides, Jews outside of Morocco cannot bury their heads in the sand. They can take sides. I must take sides with fellow Jews and against the persecution of the Istiqlal.

The Istiqlal, it should be noted, has an extremely active office in Washington, D. C., and its principal protagonist there, I am told, is a man who was born

a Polish Jew, became a British Protestant, and is now a Catholic American.

The French, having been taught a costly lesson in Indochina, are no longer guilty of colonialism in Morocco. At long last they are now keenly interested in raising the standard of living of the natives and are putting into Morocco far more treasure than they are taking out.

It is my firm conviction that the Moroccans are not yet ready for independence. Considering their centuries-old illiteracy, their religious fanaticism, and feudalism it will take time to educate and alert them to the ways of independence. Freedom does not always mean democracy. Their freedom would not bring democracy. They do not know the meaning, yet, of the word. I am not going into the reasons for their despair and illiteracy. True democracy would mean protection for minorities, including the Jews, European inhabitants from France, Spain, Italy, and other inhabitants. But an independent Morocco at this time would not mean true democracy. These minorities would be unsafe if independence were to be given to the Moroccans at the present time. Giving independence to Morocco would be like giving an automobile to a child. The child would not understand the mechanism of the automobile. Even with a book of rules the child would not understand how to apply them. So Moroccans would not now understand the constitution that might be given them, nor its application to government. Morocco must wait for independence.

The French are as sensitive as eels to criticism. They resent criticism. Such an attitude is damaging and unrealistic. They are not free of blame. They waited too long before bringing genuine aid. Associate Justice William O. Douglas recently wrote an article which appeared in *Look* magazine. Therein he laid heavy strictures upon France vis-a-vis Morocco. He charges that "the French have fastened a milking machine on Morocco for their benefit." Yet in another breath he says:

The French have done good things in Morocco since they made it a protectorate in 1912. They have built fine communication systems—highway, railway, telephone, and telegraph. There are good French hotels and restaurants everywhere, and in the larger towns there are good French shops also. The French opened mines, built factories, cleared ground for large farming enterprises, and established new industries. They introduced public-health measures, eradicated malaria, and supplied the towns with pure water. They undertook a tree-conservation program that has produced good results; and they have done much to plant forests.

The judge, whom I consider my dear friend and for whom I have great respect, I believe has been misinformed and is enthusiastically misguided when he plumps for immediate Moroccan independence and disparages the French. His emphasis is strictly one-sided.

With a large but politically unschooled population badly divided within itself, Moroccans will be reaping a whirlwind of trouble with independence now. Meanwhile the French have the bear by the tail. I do not blame them for hesitating before pulling out now.

I quote from the New York Herald Tribune's editorial of October 19, 1954:

Thus, after acknowledging a very few of the achievements of the French protectorate since its establishment in 1912, the author [Justice Douglas] cites housing as an example of how these achievements have largely benefited a French milking machine. He is silent about French-financed modern housing projects for Moroccans like those in Casablanca and Rabat, and neglects the French effort to get Moroccans into schools above the level of the traditional Koranic institutions, making the extraordinary statement that "education is reserved for the French." He totally ignores the vast diversities and divided allegiances of Arab, Berber, and Jew, making it sound as though nearly every Moroccan wanted the French to leave tomorrow.

Justice Douglas also attributes to the ex-Sultan a degree of interest in Western parliamentary institutions that would astonish Ben Youssef's strongest partisans. In fact, last year's move to depose him, however wise or unwise it may have been, was made in large part because he had blocked French-sponsored reforms that would have paved the way for many of the changes Justice Douglas urges.

Americans rightfully and traditionally support self-determination and freedom. But self-determination must be tinted with commonsense. Immediate freedom for Morocco would mean not only anarchy but intense hostility toward the United States. Can we afford chaos and intense enmity in an area which contains five of our important long-range bomber bases? I doubt it. We must be on the side of the French.

ALGERIA

The French have been in Algeria for over 100 years. Algeria is a part of metropolitan France and is represented in the French National Assembly and its inhabitants are citizens of France, whereas Tunisia and Morocco are monarchies under French protection. Under the Cremieux decree of 1870, Jews have been citizens of France, and this includes the Algerian Jews. The protection of Jews in Algeria parallels the period during which France has been in possession. The French have had a protectorate over Morocco only since 1912, but they have been in Algeria since the early part of the 19th century, and in Tunisia since 1880. The longer the French have been in control the greater has been the security of the Jew. Many Jews occupy positions of public influence and authority. Numbers of them have been elected to the French National Assembly. The Jewish population numbers about 140,000 out of a total population of about 8 million.

The position of the Jews is strongest in Algeria and weakest in Morocco. There is little or no evidence of any independence movement in Algeria. There was a flare-up of Fellaghas or outlaws, who operate in the southern part of Algeria in the province of Constantine, as well as in the western part of Tunisia. They seek independence for Tunisia and Algeria. As far as Algeria is concerned, the movement is quite negative.

Most of the Jews live in Algiers and are happy and contented. A small number have gone to Israel. The Jews in Algeria have great faith in the French.

TUNISIA

Tunisia presents a different picture at present. There are about 110,000 Jews in Tunisia—most of them in Tunis—out of a total population of about 3½ million. The backbone of the independence movement in Tunisia is the Neodestour Party. The Bey of Tunisia, the nominal head of the protectorate under the French, is friendly to the Jews. Some Jews are members of the Neodestour Party. At the present time, the Neodestour Party is conducted honestly and decently. Publicly, the Jews are for it, but privately they express fear that at some future date, this party might become infiltrated with Moors who are oriented toward the Moslem Brotherhood and the Fellaghas. That is why many Jews in Tunisia would, if they could, go to Israel. Privately, they are much concerned with the promise made by Premier Mendes-France that independence will be given to Tunisia with the qualification that the French will control the common defense and conduct the foreign affairs of Tunisia. With the departure of the French soldiers and police, the Jews of Tunisia might eventually be in danger.

One prominent Jew may become a member of the Tunisian Cabinet.

It is my belief that Tunisia is ready for independence by virtue of its present state of literacy and democracy which exists there today.

In conclusion, the position of the Jews in Tunisia at present is salutary. The future is in doubt. No obstacle is placed against any Jew desiring to emigrate to Israel. Both the French and Tunisians desire them to remain to help build up the new economy. There is indeed very good hope that the problem of Tunisian independence will be solved by the wisdom and diplomacy of Mendes-France and the patience and prudence of the Tunisian leaders, including the Bey of Tunisia. I say this despite the efforts of the Arab League, which incessantly radios vicious propaganda from Cairo and drafts and arms insurgents from across the long and unguarded frontier from Libya.

Neither in Tunisia nor in Algeria does any representative of the Israeli Government encourage emigration to Israel.

The future will witness the emigration of many thousands of North African Jews to Israel, if such huge emigration will be possible. There is the question, of course, of the absorptive capacity of Israel. Can Israel take many more thousands of the swiftly breeding Jews of that area—that is without creating more arable land—particularly in the sanded wastes of the Negev?

LIBYA

It is interesting to note that it was the Israel vote in the United Nations which decided the independence of Libya. After independence, the Jews in Libya were persecuted. There are only about 2,500 Jews left there out of a Jewish population of 30,000. The Fellaghas, who back the operations against France in western Tunisia and southern Algeria, received their training in camps situated in Libya, and the Libyan Government gave them arms and uniforms.

Libya has permitted great discomfort if not persecution of its Jews. This despite Israel's vote for her independence. What poetic justice.

The Folly of Low Tariffs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANIEL A. REED

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 6, 1955

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to H. R. 1, a bill designed to open the American market further to products made by cheap foreign labor.

Mr. Speaker, in order to maintain prosperity on our farms and in our factories and to maintain our standard of living, which is at once both the pride and the envy of the world, we must maintain reasonable tariffs to protect our industries and our workers from the competition of cheap foreign labor. I am as convinced of this as I am that to open our markets to a flood of low-cost foreign goods spells economic disaster to our Nation.

This deep-seated conviction of mine was not reached hastily. It is not the result of theoretical reasoning. Nor is it based on some nebulous economic hypothesis. It is the conclusion of experience.

If there were only one lesson which history had taught us since the founding of the Republic, it would be this—that tariff protection has brought us prosperity and that low tariffs have always left economic disaster in their wake.

Mr. Speaker, let us consider for a few moments the history of our Nation. Let us see how the raising and lowering of our tariffs over the years has had its impact on the economy and prosperity of the country. Let us listen with an attentive ear to what the great men of another generation, Democrat and Republican alike, have had to say concerning this historic issue.

After the war with England and the ratification of the treaty of Ghent, President Madison sent a special message to Congress in which he cautioned against destroying our commerce in the framing of a new tariff law. He urged consideration for our industrial enterprises, and had his Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander J. Dallas, make an estimate of what amount of reduction would be safe. He made it plain that the protective feature of our tariff system was to be cautiously preserved. Contrary to his recommendations, the duties contained in the new tariff law were low and the economic progress of the infant Republic was checked.

Let me offer the testimony of a great Democrat. In the third volume of his *History of the American Republic*, Woodrow Wilson says on this early phase of a low-tariff policy:

It was manifestly injurious to every young industry that a flood of English imports should continue to pour into the country

at the open ports. The remedy was a protective tariff.

Commenting on the results of the Tariff Act of 1816, Senator Tom H. Benton, of Missouri, a southern Democrat, declared:

No price for property, no sales except those of the sheriff and the marshal; no employment for industry; no demand for labor; no sale for the products of the farmer. Distress was the universal cry of the people.

In similar vein, Henry Clay had this to say:

If one desires to find the 7 years of greatest adversity in this country since the adoption of the Constitution, let him examine the 7 years before 1824.

Even Thomas Jefferson, living in retirement at Monticello, wrote to Silliam Simpson and spoke of the grave danger of tariff duties so low that British merchants could override them.

What was done following the period of distress caused by the low Tariff Act of 1816? In 1818, 1824, and 1828, protective measures were enacted. Industrial progress was so substantial that Daniel Webster surrendered his free-trade theories in the face of the overwhelming physical facts and was forever afterward a staunch protectionist. Moreover, Andrew Jackson also testified to the benefits derived from the higher duties under the act of 1824 in these words:

Our country presents on every side marks of prosperity unequalled perhaps in any portion of the world.

A compromise bill to pacify the free-trade element, the exporters of cotton, which act was introduced by Henry Clay, became law on March 2, 1833. What happened? Foreign commerce rode over these reduced duties and calamity followed; 1837 was the year of the first great American depression. Distress followed until duties were again advanced to the protection point.

This disaster caused by the compromise act, reducing duties on imports, was repaired by a tariff bill in 1842, which carried duties high enough to encourage American industries. Under this tariff act in the 4 years between 1842 and 1846, the country entirely recovered from the depression.

Let me call as a witness to the effect of the increase on duties under the Tariff Act of 1842, the Honorable John M. Berrin, United States Senator from Georgia. He declared:

The credit of the Government was prostrate and has been redeemed. The Treasury was empty, it is now replenished. The commerce and navigation of the country have increased. Its agricultural condition has improved.

Next came the election in 1844. The election of Polk called for reduction in import duties. As a result, the Democratic Congress reduced tariffs under the Tariff Act of 1846.

The country was prosperous when the so-called Walker tariff bill became a law. The evidence of this is recorded in President Polk's message to Congress in that same year, which reads as follows:

Abundance has crowned the toil of the husbandman, and labor in all its branches is receiving an ample reward. * * * The

progress of our country in her career of greatness, not only in the vast extension of our territorial limits and the rapid increase of our population, but in resources and wealth, and in the happy conditions of our people, is without an example in the history of nations.

Three physical events staved off the evil day of this low Tariff Act of 1846. The Mexican War, discovery of gold in California, and the Crimean struggle in Europe which involved Great Britain, France, Germany, and Turkey.

The day of doom to American industry, labor, and agriculture came when peace came.

When peace came to the Old World the vessels which had been employed in supplying strength for each battling nation were released and the importers' flag flew through our open ports. American markets were flooded with cheap wares from abroad, and the political sin of a low tariff brought its inevitable disaster.

As usual, the free traders, refusing to profit by past experience, closed their eyes and ears to facts and logic and instead of meeting the problem by protection, forced a further reduction in tariffs in 1857.

Let a Democrat describe what followed. President Buchanan in his message to Congress in 1858 said:

With all the elements of national wealth in abundance our manufacturers were suspended, our useful public enterprises were arrested, and thousands of laborers were deprived of employment and reduced to want. Universal distress prevailed among the commercial manufacturing and mechanical classes.

A financial crisis swept the country. The depression of 1857 in many ways exceeded in violence that of 1837. After the low tariffs had been in operation for 3 years, President Buchanan, on December 4, 1860, said, regarding the widespread disaster:

Indeed all hope seems to have deserted the minds of men.

This indisputable evidence of the devastating result to the country under a low-tariff policy was recorded not only when President Buchanan went out of office in 1861; but also, to look ahead for a few years, when Grover Cleveland went out of office in 1897, and when Woodrow Wilson went out of office in 1921.

Horace Greeley has left his testimony as to one of these devastation periods in these words:

The 3 years of low duties, as in two former periods of relatively free trade, had been years of general depression, of numerous bankruptcies, of labor widely destitute of employment, of enormous and harassing commercial indebtedness abroad and of stagnation in improvements at home. Protection has proven beneficial to all the American people.

Mr. Speaker, there is no doubt but that during the 14 years prior to the Civil War when the party in power made no effort to safeguard enterprise of an industrial nature in this country, the fatal and unavoidable consequence was that few competitive mills or factories were built and labor and agriculture suffered.

This surrender to foreign influence and interest came to an end when the Morrill

Tariff Act of 1861 restored the American protective tariff policy. Industry and agriculture were immediately rejuvenated. Under the protective tariff the Nation had expanded tremendously, and, by 1872, was nearing the crest of a new era of prosperity. However, the country had still not learned the lesson of bitter experience. Again there was agitation for lower tariffs, and in the act of 1872 very substantial reductions were made. Again the Nation entered into a period of depression marked by the panic of 1873.

There was some upward adjustment of tariffs by the act of 1883, although, however, on the whole, no important changes were made until 1890.

In 1890 Congress passed the so-called McKinley tariff, intended to stimulate further development of agriculture and industry. The result was an average rate of duty of about 49 percent during the 3 fiscal years 1892-94. President Harrison said in December 1892, relative to the Nation's economic condition:

There never has been a time in our history when work was so abundant or wages were so high, whether measured by the currency in which they are paid or by their own power to supply the necessities and comforts of life.

When Grover Cleveland was returned to office in 1893, he immediately began to work for lower tariffs. Little wonder then that uncertainty and pessimism spread throughout the country, culminating in the financial panic of 1893. But still the lesson had not been learned. The freetraders remained blind to the teachings of history. President Cleveland epitomized this refusal to face the facts when he said:

With plenteous crops, with abundant promises of remuneration production and manufacture, with unusual invitations to safe investment and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly financial distress and fear have sprung up on every side. * * * Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural and loss and failure have invaded every branch of business.

The political campaign of 1896 was waged almost solely on the issue of free silver, but following the election of William McKinley as President, steps were immediately taken for returning our tariffs to protective standards. The Dingley Tariff Act, passed in 1897, provided a general increase in rates, and the country was quickly brought back to health, strength, and prosperity.

Following a split in the Republican Party, Woodrow Wilson was elected President in 1912, and once again the agitation for tariff reduction began. In 1913 the Underwood Tariff Act, adding many items to the free list, was enacted.

It is interesting in the light of the present low-tariff trade-agreement policy to listen to the prophecy made by Jonathan P. Dolliver during the debate on the Wilson measure. He said:

I, for one, am not discouraged even if Congress should enact this into law because I know that the people of the United States, having learned their lesson in the midst of broken fortunes and impoverished industries, will come back speedily to the historic standards of American commonsense.

Another prominent Democrat, commenting on the bill, said:

The disregard of experience, the closing of our eyes to truths chiseled on the walls of time, forever send us to the mourner's bench, sinners against political wisdom.

Mr. Speaker, it does, indeed, appear to have been our unhappy fate over the years—and apparently is still our fate today—to ignore those lessons of history for which we have paid so dearly.

The Democratic Party conducted a rebellion against reason and experience when it lowered the tariff rates in 1913. The country had been prosperous, but what were the consequences by the middle of 1914? Four million people walked the streets of America in idleness; industry was in distress; business lay prostrate; want had its foot inside the door of every home. It was a repetition of the same old free-trade tragedy.

Of course, the World War intervened and raised a wall of protection around the United States as high as the Embargo Act employed by Thomas Jefferson. War orders from Europe poured in like a torrent; imports declined; exports boomed. The day of reckoning was postponed.

However, the low Tariff Act of 1913 was on the statute books when war ceased. Let me quote from a Democrat as to what followed:

But after the World War was over, after the vessels of the Old World were released from their burdens to fly the shippers' flag, after Europe caught up in production and had something to sell, England with her surplus lying in warehouses, Australia with an abundance of wool, South America with cheap meats, and the Far East with vegetable oils, all turned to the land of gold, to America, and commenced dumping their wares upon our shores. * * * A situation was immediately brought about which beggars description—ruin ran riot from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific coast.

And then he said:

This could not have happened with a protective policy in effect.

He refers to the situation of the cattlemen in these dramatic words:

Stockmen, rich and powerful one day, found themselves almost the next without credit and without equity in their vast herds roaming the broad prairies and thousands of hills. The work of years wasted, the earnings of the hazardous task of a midnight guard riding by running steers when the deadly lightning played upon their barns, were scattered in the winds of tariff heresy.

The cattle industry suffered in particular. Every cattleman knows that when the First World War was over the foreign accumulated supply of wool and beef came into our ports, overwhelmed the domestic markets, and one of the most flourishing industries of America was laid waste. That was under a low tariff bill. It was then that the Argentine began to send boat loads of frozen carcasses into New York and other American ports below the cost of production on the ranges of the Southwest. Also be it remembered that a cattle raiser of the Argentine can put his cattle upon the consuming markets of this country for less shipping rate than the producers of the South and West.

The negotiations for an Argentine trade agreement is temporarily suspended, but negotiations can be resumed. If it is, are the cattlemen of the United States again to be subjected to the same character of competition as they were under the tariff bill of 1913? It must not be forgotten that it was under the low tariff of 1913 that the cattlemen of Texas and New Mexico, and Arizona, and Wyoming, and other producing States saw their market glutted, paralyzed, and their credit destroyed in 1920.

The flood of imports which followed the war led to the Emergency Act of May 1921, which increased duties on agricultural commodities, and provided against unfair methods of competition, especially dumping. A qualified embargo was placed upon dyes and certain other chemicals. In 1922 the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act was passed again providing protection to American industry. What did the Fordney-McCumber law do? It produced more revenue the first year of its operation than any tariff law that ever existed in this country. It opened up factories. It put 5 million idle men back on the payrolls of America. It made purchasers and consumers for the farmers.

The Fordney-McCumber law went into operation in September 1922. By the time it had been in operation 12 months the sheep and wool industry showed complete recovery and agricultural conditions in the South had made notable gains. The cotton and peanut producers of Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia, and the Carolinas were enjoying unparalleled prosperity. It was in May 1923, following the passage of this law that a commission of southern governors came to Washington and told President Harding that their States were doing well since a duty had been placed on vegetable oils and urged that the existing schedule be retained.

The postwar decade, 1920 to 1930, was one of great national prosperity and expansion. In 1930 the Smoot-Hawley Act was enacted containing a complete general tariff revision. Of course, the worldwide financial and economic depression had already commenced to spread to the United States from foreign areas by June 1930, when the act was passed. As a result, there is no statistical basis for estimating its effect upon the foreign commerce of this country since during the period 1930 to 1933 prices of practically all commodities in the world collapsed and international trade was completely disorganized.

From 1934 on the trade agreements authority has been in effect. During this period the country has been in the depths of depression or engaged in war or busy rebuilding the war-torn economies of the rest of the world. There is, thus, little basis for estimating the effect on the economy of the present tariff program. Of course, one of the most tragic aspects of our pre-World War II trade was our tremendous shipments of war materials to Japan. Millions of tons of scrap metals were shipped from the United States to Japan during that period. The free traders insisted at that time that

we were increasing the chances for peace by bolstering Japan's economy. On December 7, 1941, this folly was rewarded. Pearl Harbor was our first dividend on our investment in peace. Once again the lesson had to be learned—this time in the blood of American boys.

Mr. Speaker, once more we are approaching the fateful crossroad. The world is again in arms. The Soviet menace stretches from the banks of the Elbe to the shores of the Pacific. We are asked to delegate to the Executive even broader powers to lower our tariffs—once more in the name of peace and prosperity.

I wish to quote from a speech made by our beloved ex-President Herbert Hoover on his 80th birthday at West Branch, Iowa, the place of his birth. On this occasion Mr. Hoover, among other things, said:

In our foreign relations there are great dangers and also vital safeguards to freemen. During the last war we witnessed a special encroachment of the Executive upon the legislative branch. This has been through a new type of commitment of the United States to other nations. I am not going to argue legalisms—

Said Mr. Hoover—

for they do not go to the center of the issue. The real issue is in whether the President, through declaration or implication or by appeasement or by acquiescence, or by joint statement with foreign officials, can commit the American people to foreign nations without the specific consent of the elected representatives of the people.

Continuing, Mr. Hoover said:

There has been a grievous list of such commitments. They include international agreements which shackle our economy by limiting a free market. But more terrible were such executive agreements as our recognition of Soviet Russia which opened the floodgates for a torrent of traitors. Our tacit alliance with Soviet Russia spread communism over the earth. Our acquiescence in the annexation by Russia of the Baltic States at Moscow and the partition of Poland at Tehran extinguished the liberties of tens of millions of people.

Worse still—

Said Mr. Hoover—

was the appeasement and surrender at Yalta of 10 nations to slavery. And there was the secret agreement with respect to China which set in train the communization of Mongolia, North Korea, and all of China. These unrestrained Presidential actions have resulted in a shrinking of human freedom over the whole world.

From these actions came the jeopardies of the cold war. As a byproduct these actions have shrunk our freedoms by crushing taxes, huge defense costs, inflation, and compulsory military service.

We must make such misuse of power forever impossible. And let me say I have no fears of this evil from President Eisenhower, but he will not always be President.

Mr. Speaker, I, too, have the greatest confidence in President Eisenhower and his use of such powers as are granted to him by Congress; but in the light of what has been done by other Presidents in the use of executive power without reference to the people's representatives, the fact must not be ignored that President Eisenhower will not always be our Chief Executive.

Mr. Speaker, it is a fine thing to be concerned for our friends abroad, to wish to raise their standards of living, to strengthen the economies of the rest of the world. But, Mr. Speaker, in so doing let us not forget the United States. Unless our own economy is strong and our own people prosperous, the free world will indeed be in a hopeless plight.

Mr. Speaker, let us learn the lessons of experience before it is forever too late.

Christmas, 1954

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS J. LANE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 6, 1955

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to include the following radio address I delivered over WMEX, Boston, Mass., on Saturday, December 18, 1954:

It may seem a long way from the manger at Bethlehem to a New York penthouse high in the sky.

From a camel to a jet plane.

Across the distance of 1,954 years.

And yet the stars above seem the same.

While the life of a person who lives to be 80 is only a brief moment of awareness.

The world today is in fearful worship of atomic energy, the primitive pagan deference to a terrifying force that we have not learned to control, just as our so-called uncivilized ancestors made sacrifices to the powerful but vengeful gods of the sun and the sea.

Man, with all his proud, material accomplishments, faces the future with greater uncertainty than ever before.

For now his finger rests lightly but nervously on the trigger of a mechanism, the two-edged weapon that could sear his whole world with fire and leave the few survivors in prehistoric darkness.

Ignoring at this Christmas of 1954 the miracle that took place at Bethlehem over 19 centuries ago, the miracle of love that is always available to save him from his weakness and his cruelty, if he will only try to live his life as God intended that he should.

Christmas, 1954, with its message of peace on earth to men of good will is an inspiring religious festival.

That brings faith and hope and purification to hundreds of millions of people.

To others it is but the commercial climax of the year.

While heads of government search for answers to the unknown in the danger and the darkness beyond the neon-lighted streets, far off in the secret recesses of the brains that rule Moscow and Peking, and plot to master the world by force and fraud and terror in place of God's redeeming love, we in the United States can be thankful for many blessings on this Christmas of 1954.

That we live in freedom under governments responsible to us, the sovereign people. Without masters, or slaves.

With signs of progress all around us as America builds upward and outward. The only servants are machines, tens of millions of them, that we control most of the time. Motor cars and planes, a loved one speaking to us across a continent, and pictures coming to us through the air as science gives us the magic eye and ear to be present

at great events, no matter where they happen.

In laboratories, hospitals, and universities new miracles are unfolding to bring us health and happiness and greater understanding.

Everything quickens with life as express highways arch over our cities to expedite trade and travel, and people find the elbow-room for sunlit homes instead of dark tenements, in the countryside that is growing more ranch houses than crops.

And you think how wonderful it is to be 20 years of age and standing on the threshold of man's greatest progress.

Here in America, where all the machines and tools and techniques are banishing the poverty and the back-breaking toil, and the worry, that have stunted the growth of many.

We are thankful for the schools and churches of our land. For the good that people do, because they are free to develop the best within them without fear of Government reprisals. Freedom to think, and speak, and do, and pray.

With these liberating powers, we can eventually solve any problem—if we have enough time.

We Americans have weathered many storms—for independence, for unity, for progress, and survival.

We suffered hardship and despair, but our faith in what is right gave us the strength to surmount all difficulties.

Sometimes our leaders made tragic blunders. Sometimes we were late in waking up to the betrayers; to those who put money, power, and pride above all else; to the fanatics of the right and of the left.

In spite of these dangers, the good commonsense of the average American, his decency, and his regard for other people, managed to keep us on a steady course.

These are the gifts we have received from freedom under God, for which we are grateful at this Christmastide, as we commemorate the Birthday of our Saviour whose life on earth pointed the way to brotherhood and peace to men of good will.

Most of the world longs for peace and equality of opportunity, but a few evil men are not satisfied with this. In the name of the false god of communism, they would enslave mankind, stripping their fellow humans of mind and soul and dignity—to satisfy their consuming lust for power and to heal the sickness of their own insecurity.

We could be sorry for these tyrants because their desperate cruelty is a confession that they are lost and are trying to cut through the jungle of their own hates and fears.

We could be forgiving but for their present brutality and their continuing aggressions.

On December 10 Molotov declared before a rally of would-be conquerors—and I quote: "There is no force in the world strong enough to stop the march of communism."

Mr. Molotov is in error.

There are forces to crush the Communist assault upon humanity, if we had the determination to employ them effectively.

One is military: The use of our presently superior weapons to win a quick and decisive preventive war.

Another is economic: Aid to free nations that will enable them to develop a higher standard of living—and, by contrast, expose the failures of communism—similar to the progress of West Berlin as compared with the rundown condition of East Berlin, which is under Soviet control.

A third is moral: Reaching through to the captive peoples under the hammer and sickle, with the beliefs and the aspirations that we share in common, encouraging them to prepare for the day of their own liberation.

As to military means, time is the diminishing factor.

The United States, which has a clear superiority in nuclear weapons and the means of bringing them on target, did not unleash this overwhelming power against communism. Instead, it asked Russia and other nations to join in a workable plan, guaranteed by inspection and supervision, to outlaw nuclear weapons as a step toward disarmament and genuine world peace.

The Communists rejected this generous offer.

Why?

There can be only one answer.

Communist Russia is playing for time to assemble a sufficient supply of A-bombs and H-bombs, and long-range aircraft and guided missiles, that will force Europe and Asia to capitulate to its demands, thereby isolating the United States.

Our positions would be reversed.

The Nation would be at the mercy of the Communists, and no clear-thinking person could expect them to exercise the charity and forbearance that is guiding our foreign policy today as time, that is now on our side, is running out.

What should we do before it is too late?

The power advantage may be ours for 2 or 3 or possibly a few more years.

How are we going to use it in order to establish a foolproof peace?

By helping other nations to become materially strong and confident as a bulwark against communism.

By carrying psychological warfare to the Russian people, so that they will rise up to overthrow their despotic rulers?

By preventive war now to destroy the Communist regimes in Russia and China and replace them with governments representative of the Russian and Chinese peoples, who will cooperate with the United Nations to outlaw aggression forever?

This last is a hard alternative.

It may be the only one if the other alternatives do not show results, and soon.

Even preventive war is a choice that is limited by time.

Once Communist Russia catches up with us that chance is gone.

If anyone thinks that the Communists will change their design for world conquest if we will only be nice to them, or believes that we should just wait for a revolution by the oppressed peoples of Russia and China, then that person should consult a psychiatrist.

We will not survive without leadership and without a positive program to defeat communism.

Perhaps, as some suggest, we should serve an ultimatum upon the Communist tyrants through the United Nations while we still have the upper hand, establishing a deadline before which they must agree to a universal program of disarmament, made effective by U. N. inspection and control, or suffer atomic annihilation of their military and industrial centers.

Drastic? Yes.

But the need to establish and enforce an international system of law and order is imperative if the world is to escape enslavement or utter destruction, as time is running out for this as well as other alternatives.

How can we reach through to our fellow human beings behind the Iron Curtain now to build a common cause that will forever outlaw aggression?

So many of these captive peoples treasure the meaning of Christmas, hoping for freedom as they pray before home altars, safe for the moment from the secret police.

Christmas, 1954, is but 1 week away.

When freedom and slaves ask for the greatest gift of all—the way to find peace with honor for all men of good will.

Keep Your Guard Up

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ERRETT P. SCRIVNER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 6, 1955

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Speaker, on December 18, 1954, I had the pleasure and privilege of making the dedicatory address at the ceremony dedicating the Kansas National Guard Armory, at Ottawa, Kans., the future home of Headquarters Battery, 127th Field Artillery Battalion, Capt. Thomas E. Gleason, commanding.

As I began my remarks, which follow, jet planes, flown by Air National Guard men, roared over in salute:

If I were to give my remarks any title—I would call it "Keep Your Guard Up," for in this world of international conflict, just as in the fight ring, any relaxation in our defense might very well give any determined enemy the opening he has looked and waited for. Those jets which have just roared overhead are proof of the modernization of the National Guard.

To many, a small local unit of the National Guard may seem unimportant. If it were the only such unit it might be—but this battery is but one of thousands throughout the country—all of which put together makes up 27 divisions of ground troops, to which we can add 27 Air National Guard wings—a very vital and important part of our entire national defense.

The National Guard is not new—it is the successor to the old militia—the Minute Men of the Revolutionary War—and the advance made in those long historic years is made evident in this very unit.

Once we heard the phrase that we can "call a million men to arms overnight." If that ever was true, even in the day and age of the soldier armed with a musket, it certainly is far from true today.

For today, the National Guard man, as you have seen in the parade, is equipped with modern complex weapons, which require skill to operate—and skill to maintain; motor vehicles by the thousands, instead of foot travel or animal traction; radio and other complex communications equipment, instead of the simple semaphore flags; complex electronic computers, instead of pencil and pad of paper; radar detection, instead of far-flung outposts, or clumsy observation balloons.

All of these new weapons, not to mention automatic hand weapons, recoilless artillery and so many other items including the Honest John rocket and NIKE antiaircraft installations require time to master their effective operation; they require adequate efficient classrooms, such as you'll find here.

Too much credit cannot be given these citizen soldiers of the National Guard, who give up their time from pleasures and families during the week, and their vacations in summer—all that this Nation may be secure. No one knows when again our Guard units will be called into Federal Service. Maybe tomorrow—maybe not till next year, 10 years from now; perhaps never. But whenever it is they will again perform their services as they have in the past.

In World War I, over one-quarter of the troops in combat in Europe were National Guard troops—including the 35th Division from Kansas and Missouri, in which I served as a private first class.

World War II saw 9 National Guard units in Europe, again the 35th was there, and 9 units in the Pacific. All of these turned in magnificent records of combat.

From the ranks of the National Guard came officers and noncommissioned officers to train new troops.

In fact, the contribution of the National Guard in both those wars was so great that one shudders to think what might have happened to our country without them ready to answer the call of their country.

Again, Korea made the need of National Guard units quite apparent.

With all of our Regular troops withdrawn from this country—National Guard troops were ready to defend the continental United States, if needed, just as they have always been, and now are ready to do.

Citizens of Ottawa can well be proud of their national guardsmen—and proud of themselves for the part they have played in making the new fine armory available—not only for training of this local unit, but available for community affairs of many kinds.

Looking at it from a selfish angle, you have made a good investment, not only in having well-trained military men in your midst, but from a financial angle as well. Every 3 months new money in the form of drill pay comes into town—and it turns over 7 times, which here in Ottawa means new business. It means greater national security, upon which the security of each individual depends.

So, I join with you in the joy you have in dedicating this building to the services of our State and Nation, to be used for the training of the youth of your community for service in time of peace—or war. Young men, who I am sure, will—in the future, as their fathers in the past—serve with loyalty, courage, and skill—serving in such a fine manner that they, and you, will have great pride in them and their exploits.

Though they will be prepared, and better prepared, with these facilities, than they would have been otherwise, let us hope—yes—let us fervently pray—that they need never be called upon to serve in time of war.

In conclusion, as a part of this dedication ceremony, I wish to present to Captain Gleason, battery commander, a United States flag, which, at my request, was recently flown over the United States Capitol.

This flag, no different from any other, is more than mere threads of red, white, and blue. In its folds are contained all of the past and future of this great Nation.

And, as Francis Scott Key said, in those closing words of our national anthem—
“Long may it wave o’er the land of the free and the home of the brave.”

And it will wave long, because this is the land of the free and the home of the brave. Free because our men are brave. Brave because they have faith. Faith in themselves. Faith in their country. Faith in its future.

And above all because they have an abiding faith in God—the divine providence that has guided and guarded our beloved Republic.

Peaceful Coexistence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 6, 1955

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following address made by me at the banquet of the New England Regional Tax Conference of

Public Accountants, December 10, 1954, Hotel Bradford, Boston, Mass.:

PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE

Uppermost in the minds of our people, and of countless millions of others throughout the world, is the desire for permanent peace—for a world of peace. It is only a small group of evil-minded men, through their domination of countries and of peoples, who prevent world peace of a lasting nature being established.

The world of today is confronted with a condition and not a theory.

You and I know that the evil forces of atheistic communism are bent on conquering the world and subjecting all peoples to communist enslavement, persecution, and even, death.

We must face the fact that we are dealing with a cold, ruthless, destructive force, the leaders of which are possessed of the minds of what might well be termed “world killers.”

If we permit ourselves to be deceived, or to become complacent, or disunited, or frustrated, it might prove dangerous to us. It is therefore imperative that we think calmly, rationally, and soundly, and in order to do so, the American people should be given all information possible.

The American people, when told the facts, are willing to make any sacrifice necessary for the best interests of our country. And our people should be given as much information as possible so that they may understand, and may be able to evaluate the situation, and form a sound, healthy, public opinion. For in a democracy, public opinion is the most necessary, pertinent, and powerful factor.

Under dictatorships, public opinion is suppressed and unable to assert itself because of fear.

And our people should be informed so that a sound, rational public opinion might be developed.

The withholding from our people of information that could and should be released tends to create uncertainty, confusion, frustration, fear, and disunity—and that is an unhealthy condition to have existing, and should be avoided.

For example, we read a great deal about peaceful coexistence. We all subscribe to that in principle. We would like to see it accomplished in fact—not only peaceful coexistence but peace of a lasting nature.

But what do you and I know, even to the slightest extent, about this new policy which could easily lead to appeasement, and how it can be brought about?

What does peaceful coexistence mean to the Kremlin?

Can peaceful coexistence, whatever it means in fact and in results, be accomplished unless the Communist leaders change their minds and their intent to ultimately conquer the world? Does peaceful coexistence to the Kremlin mean submission to them and their ideology, which would result in slavery, persecution, and death? Does peaceful coexistence mean that the hopes of the people of Poland, of Lithuania, and other Communist-dominated countries to regain their independence and liberty are to be destroyed and these countries permanently frozen into the Soviet Union?

These, and many other questions, are involved and should be discussed publicly, and should be considered seriously by the Congress of the United States in order that the facts and the truth can be ascertained so that a sound public opinion can be developed in favor or against this policy before our country becomes committed to it.

I am talking about facts and information that can and should be made known to our people.

For unnecessary secrecy could be a dangerous road for a country like ours to travel.

And let me ask you what I consider to be a pertinent and proper question. Can peace-

ful coexistence be accomplished if the Communist leaders are still bent on world aggression? The answer to that question seems to me to be emphatically “No.”

The evidence clearly shows that aggression is still the Communist policy; that while their strategy might temporarily change, their intent of world domination has not; that the Communists are using the slogan of peaceful coexistence as another deceptive move in their efforts to divide and conquer.

It was only a few days ago on November 23, that the President in a press conference said that while “The Russians have lately been talking a different tone than they had for sometime past” and that “there was one underlying, unchanging motive, world revolution and the dominance of a Communist centrally controlled world state.”

And on November 11, while appearing before the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, Secretary Dulles said, in relation to the aggressive intent of Red China, and I quote, “That Communist China is showing aggressive intent in Asia which belies its protestations of peace.”

On the same day that the President, talking in Boston, said in substance that “Peace was nearer now than it has been for many years.” And at the same gathering, Ambassador Lodge said that the “U. N. is succeeding despite unending Soviet attempts to sabotage it.”

It is difficult for me to reconcile these statements. It is difficult for me to believe that peaceful coexistence can be brought about with the Kremlin still determined to conquer the world; with its ally and present junior partner, Red China, persecuting and imprisoning American airmen; shouting defiance to the dignity and honor of our country and making preparations for another shooting conflict.

For once committed to a policy, we must follow it through.

It therefore seems to me that before our country is committed to this policy, we should view it and all of its implications with extreme caution having in mind always the national interests of the United States of America.

One of the main purposes of diplomacy, where differences exist between countries, is to try and reduce as much as possible the area of differences. That is a wise policy for diplomats to follow.

However, this involves good faith on the part of both sides to try to solve or reduce the area of differences.

It is most difficult for me to believe that any real progress can be made where bad faith exists on the part of one of the negotiating countries.

And mark you, I am discussing a major matter—not a minor one—of concern to our people.

We have traveled from the policy of liberation and of massive and instant retaliation to that of impending peaceful coexistence.

We had better stop, look, and listen and thoroughly inquire and deliberate before we become committed to this policy, where the results of a mistake or a wrong guess is a picture that I would not want to paint.

I think that the old saying, “eternal vigilance is the price of liberty” would be a better one for us to follow. Whether we like it or not, whether we want to or not, we must face the fact that the only thing the Communists respect is what they fear, and that is military force and power greater than they possess.

The Communists do not fear God, because they do not love Him. In fact, they hate Him and are fighting God and His natural law on earth. Their god is materialism and power, carrying with it the imposition of their vicious ideology, and in its wake, imperialism, slavery, persecution, and death.

But even Communists, despite the fact that they attempt to deny it, are subject to the law of self-preservation, just the same

as is any other person. And in the hidden resources of their minds, the Communist leaders know that the law of self-preservation applies to a nation just as well as it does to an individual.

And the one thing that they will respect, because of fear—fear of defeat and destruction—is military power and strength greater than they possess.

And in relation to our diplomats dealing with the diplomats of such a force and movement, the Soviet Union, the weapon that will enable us to carry out our national objectives in the field of foreign affairs is the strength and power of our military force. And the strength and power of our military force must be in relation to the strength and power of the Soviet Union and its satellites and dominated nations.

For if we are stronger, respect through fear will exist, with favorable results.

If we are weaker, arrogance and contempt will exist with other results.

There is no question but that we possess strong military strength and power—in our Army, our Navy, and our Air Force. There is no question of the genius of our scientists, our engineers, our businessmen, our workers, our members of our Armed Forces, particularly in their specialized training, of our people as a whole, and of our will and determination to remain a free people.

But the principal question is not whether we are militarily strong—but is our overall military strength and power greater than that of the potential enemy? Is it such as to command respect through fear so as to deter attack and prevent another general conflict and to make a contribution toward ultimate world peace?

There are many among us, military men, Members of Congress, and among our people who feel that we should be stronger, having in mind the military strength possessed by the forces of world revolution and aggression.

In order to determine if our military strength and power in relation to that possessed by the Soviet Union is powerful enough to instill respect through fear, there must be not only an understanding of our own strength but of the strength of the Soviet bloc.

While it is difficult to obtain definite information, there is enough reliable information available to give us a current appraisal of the Soviet strength. It is known that from 1947 to the present time the numerical strength of the Soviet ground forces of 175 divisions has remained fairly constant. Nevertheless, significant changes have been made in favor of increased mechanization with sturdy and efficient modern equipment. It is reliably understood that 65 divisions of their present establishment are tank and mechanized divisions, that rifle divisions have been provided motorized equipment, and that they also have organic tanks and additional artillery. This means that the mobile and fire power have been increased through the introduction of improved weapons and equipment.

The Soviet Union, Eastern Germany, and Eastern European satellites today have over 6 million men under arms. Approximately 4,500,000 of these are in ground forces, with a high state of preparedness maintained as a result of a rigorous training program. It is known that the number of satellite divisions have almost doubled since 1947, bringing their total to at least 80 divisions.

The Soviet Union has a readymade spearhead for a rapid advance into Western Europe, if that decision is ever made. This spearhead is composed of at least 22 Soviet divisions in Eastern Germany. The bulk of these are armored divisions with nearly a complete complement of tanks and self-propelled guns—and behind this spearhead, there are additional 60 Soviet divisions located in the Eastern European satellite countries and in western Russia. This does not take into account satellite country divisions.

It is also known that their mobilization system is exercised periodically to insure its effectiveness by the ability of the Soviet and satellite ground forces to quickly increase to 400 divisions.

The numerical strength of the Soviet air force in recent years has been constant, having been stabilized at about 20,000 aircraft, but the rapid increase in Soviet air potential is shown by the rate of changeover to jet aircraft. For example, in 1951, about 20 percent of their fighters were jet types. By the year 1954, almost all of their fighters were jet types.

In connection with the light bombers, a similar development has occurred.

For example, in early 1951, jet bombers had not been introduced by the Soviet into operational units. By 1954, well over two-thirds of their light bomber force were jets.

In the medium bomber category, the TU-4's, which are similar to the United States B-29, the Soviets have doubled the number of this type in operational units since 1951, and still newer types of medium bombers, including jet models also have been observed.

The development of a comprehensive aviation training program, according to information received, has been one of the most significant contributions in Soviet postwar program to improve the capability of its air power.

The program for airfield construction has been and still is in progress with attention in recent years being directed to the construction of fields with very long runways. In the past 4 years, the Soviets have almost tripled the number of major airfields in eastern Europe that will accommodate jet fighters.

It is known that the combat value of the satellite air forces has increased significantly since 1951. In 1951, their aircraft was obsolete. By 1954, the numerical strength of satellite air forces had been doubled with one-half by jet fighters, with their facilities improved and the training, from a military angle, having reached a fairly satisfactory standard.

The Soviets have attached great importance to providing an effective air defense belt along the western perimeter of Russia through the construction of airfields throughout eastern Europe, and of aircraft control, warning systems, and antiaircraft artillery.

They have also since the end of World War II, improved their potential for the use of airborne troops and weapons.

From a naval angle, the information available is most striking. Their principal naval threat is the submarine capability. They are building other types of naval vessels at the same time. It is known that the Soviet Navy has over 300 submarines in service, and that about one-half of them are large or medium oceangoing types, and that the current large-scale naval construction program lays emphasis on the continued production of large oceangoing submarines.

It is known that the Soviet bloc has developed a strong capability in the special fields of atomic, chemical, and biological warfare, as well as in the field of guided missiles. The stockpile of the Soviets is of such a tremendous size, that they have more than enough tanks, mortars, and antitank guns for some three-hundred-odd Soviet divisions, with a stockpile of sea mines, field artillery, and antiaircraft artillery that is amazingly large, with the annual production of these items continuing at a sizable rate.

These facts have been made public at one time or another, but I am giving them to you in collected form because I feel that it is information that should be given to our people. It is information clearly showing the military strength and power of the Soviet and its satellites. And I might add that this does not include Red China.

If our people are made aware and awakened, I know that a sound public opinion will

be developed as a result of which steps in connection with the increasing of our military strength and power will be taken.

You will remember, that our policy of a few years ago was the building of an Air Force to 143 air-wing groups by latter 1955. That policy was scrapped in 1953 by reducing our objective to 120 air wing groups. This reduction was fought in Congress, and I was one of the Members who opposed it. But the reduction took place. Many outstanding military leaders opposed it as unwise, as a sign of weakness, and as too great a calculated risk to take for budgetary reasons.

Fortunately, a year later, the present administration changed its policy in this respect, and recommended appropriations to increase our Air Force to 137 air-wing groups by the middle of 1957. In doing this, however, for budgetary reasons, our Army has taken a sharp reduction during this fiscal year from 20 divisions to 17 divisions. A second year reduction had been ordered, but has, fortunately, been canceled.

There were a number of Members of Congress who expressed deep concern in this reduction, having in mind the known military strength and power of the Soviet bloc and their sinister purposes. We felt it was too great a calculated risk to take. Able military leaders also expressed their concern.

There was also a reduction in our Navy during this fiscal year. That is now taking place.

There is no question but that we have the advantage today in the possession of destructive bombs and other weapons of destruction and in our ability to produce them, as well as an advantage in the means of delivering them, if necessary, to determined targets. But the information available shows that the Soviet Union is narrowing down the advantage we possess in this field of offensive military action.

I am sure that you were amazed not so long ago to read in the newspapers that 90 to 95 percent of attacking planes from abroad could get through to their targets in the United States. In other words, the defense of our cities and our people from air attack was so weak that only from 5 to 10 percent of attacking planes, carrying their terrible instruments of destruction, would probably be intercepted and shot down.

This was information that not only amazed me but stunned me.

I am glad to advise you that as a result of speeches made in Congress, and I have made several of them, appropriations have been made to improve this situation. But we have a long way yet to go, and we should move faster.

While it is known that no defense can be built that will prevent any plane from getting to a target, it is known too that we can build defenses against air attack that would be reasonably certain of destroying anywhere from 40 to 50 percent of attacking planes. If such defenses were built, it is felt by competent authority that the "kill" to attacking forces would be so great that they would think and hesitate long before attacking.

It would seem to me to be of imperative importance that the most effective continental defense should be constructed as rapidly as possible. However, I repeat, that decided improvements have been made in this respect during the past year.

If we err, it is better that we err on the side of strength than on the side of weakness.

It is better for us to have too much military strength and power and not need it than to have too little and need it.

As long as the Kremlin adheres to its policy of world revolution and enslavement, the most effective way, as I see it, to stop Communist aggression, to deter war, and to ultimately bring about peace is through strength.

And I close my remarks with the statement that I have already made, and which

I have made in and out of the Congress on a number of occasions, and which, as an American, I shall continue to make because I consider it my duty to do so, that the only thing the Communists respect is what they fear, and that is military power and strength greater than they possess.

And with such a force, with the spiritual values of America, with public opinion when aroused, and a united America, we can approach the trying days that lie ahead with confidence and success.

Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. OVERTON BROOKS

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 6, 1955

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, in the month of December I headed a group committee representing the National Rivers and Harbors Congress which had an audience with the Bureau of the Budget, in Washington, regarding the civil functions at the coming session of Congress. This group included representatives from the States of California, Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, Iowa, and the District of Columbia, and they undertook to state the case for flood control and rivers and harbors work to the Bureau of Budget for every section of the Nation. Following this, the

National Rivers and Harbors Congress sent out to its members a newsletter, a copy of which is presented for inclusion in my remarks. I think this matter is an extremely important one and will be of interest to every Member of the Congress. The newsletter is as follows:

NATIONAL RIVERS AND HARBORS CONGRESS,

Washington, D. C., December 27, 1954.

To the Members of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress:

During the course of the current month, the National Rivers and Harbors Congress took strong action to help build up the budget recommendations for civil functions in the coming session of Congress. President OVERTON BROOKS led a strong committee from the National Rivers and Harbors Congress which called up the Budget Bureau and talked to its officials for over an hour. On this committee were representatives from the States of California, Florida, Maryland, Louisiana, Idaho, and the District of Columbia; and the committee therefore spoke for the entire country.

We pointed out to the Bureau of Budget that for the last 4 years budget recommendations for rivers, harbors, and flood control work had been steadily falling in the face of further inflation which constantly lessened the purchasing power of the dollar. We further pointed out that the needs of the country have been steadily increasing with our growing population and that the pressure due to long delay in starting projects had been steadily increasing. We showed that this was the case although our national policy had been to pour billions of dollars into foreign aid, neglecting or postponing the development of internal improvement in our own Nation.

Your committee recommended to the Bureau of Budget three important policies, namely:

1. A larger yearly budget for civil functions until this recommended budget shall reach the figure of \$650 million per year.

2. A policy of recommending new starts in order that many projects approved for years may be given the green light.

3. The build-up of a backlog of new projects badly needed by this country in the rapid development of our internal resources. In other words, waterway development should keep pace with road, highway, and airway development.

Officials of the Bureau of Budget to whom we talked made no comment regarding the backlog. In reference to the first suggestion, namely, an increased overall budget, these officials indicated that some relief could be expected in recommendations made year after next to the Congress. During that year, some of the very large multiple-purpose dams will be completed and funds will then be available.

Mr. Carl H. Schwartz, Chief, Resources and Civil Works Division, made the statement in reference to the second suggestion that consideration was being given to "new starts" to be recommended to Congress for approval for the coming fiscal year; and that information regarding this matter would be released to the public during the early part of 1955. While we did not get all that we wanted, I feel that our committee accomplished a very useful mission on behalf of our membership and as your president, I am passing this information on to you.

Yours for a happy and prosperous New Year,

Cordially yours,

OVERTON BROOKS,
President.

SENATE

MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1955

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou companion of the pilgrim years, as with renewed powers and with restored souls, Thy servants in the ministry of public affairs face the high tasks of this National Chamber of deliberation, help them in all things, we pray, to be masters of themselves that they may indeed be the servants of others.

With the dim lamps of our own devices we cannot find a sure and clear path through the tangled maze of this stricken generation. Be Thou the guardian and guide of the unbeaten way our feet must take. Above all, give us a consuming passion, not to have our own way, but to find Thy holy will. May no cherished resentment, no camouflaged selfishness, no small loyalties nor ingrained prejudices, choke and clog the channels of our national service. Enlarge our spirits to meet the stupendous dimensions of these epic days. O God, to whom the future belongs, use us as pioneers of a better world for ourselves and for all peoples. We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. CLEMENTS, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, January 6, 1955, was dispensed with.

ATTENDANCE OF A SENATOR

Mr. IRVING M. IVES, a Senator from the State of New York, appeared in his seat today.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 63)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, relating to recommendations for further developing the foreign economic policy of the United States, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

(For message from the President, see House proceedings of today.)

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT AND ASSISTANCE ACT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 62)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States relating to activities under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act, which was read

and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

(For message from the President, see House proceedings of today.)

REPORT OF TRADE AGREEMENT ESCAPE CLAUSES — MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 64)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States relating to a report on trade agreement escape clauses, which was read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

(For message of the President, see House proceedings of today.)

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

REPORTS ON OPERATIONS UNDER SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT, ETC.

A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of operations under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1954, together with a report of the "on-farm" assistance through direct act to rehabilitate farm land damaged by disastrous floods, and a report of the operations under the emergency wind erosion control program (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.